FIRST EDITION.

HENFLEWHENZA.

Country Fowl Interviewed.

Learned Diagnosis from a Cockadoodle-doo—The Lament of a Turkey Gobbler—Sance from a Goose—The Lay of a Hen.

[From the New York Herald.]

FISHKILL, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1872.

The "cock shrill clarion" made itself heard from dunghill and barnyard as I pushed out from Fishkill this morning to hunt up cases of ornithopathomosis in Putnam county. I anticipated a more dreadful slaughter of the innocents by the relentless zymosis than I found. I thought I detected in the clarion of the roosters a wild note of heartfelt grief, and I was prepared to witness a picture of fowl and frightful extermination. I expected to see the roadside and the farmyard exhibit at every turn the sad evidences of an all devouring plague in the shape of countless chickens, turkey gobblers, geese, ducks, drakes, &c., &c., past or passing the last agonies of dissolution. Thanksgiving Day and all its delightful concomitants of chicken fricassees, stuffed goose and boned turkey in the first blush of anticipation lost all its charms and looked through the near vista of time a day of gloom and disappointment. We had been talking in Fishkill of the new plague, "the swell head disease," as a man not inappropriately called it. "It's a trick of the butchers," remarked a purveyor of poultry, whose stock of wild and tame game was somewhat considerable,—"a trick of the butchers," he repeated, "got up just in time to help their own business."

SYMPATHIZING POULTRY MERCHANTS

standing around nodded assent to this conclusion, but there was a plain-spoken, awkward man near by who said he "wouldn't fetch fowl no how," and when asked the nature of the reason or the prejudice that had drove him to that determination, he replied he had "seen chickens on Aleck Thompson's farm, at Johnstown, that had just the same as the horse disease."

The discussion ended in the reckless assertion of a resolution on the part of a majority of the company that they would "just as lief eat a swell head chicken as any other." A few miles from Fishkill I looked over the fence of a farm belonging to a German named Wehlig, and perceiving a large concourse of fowl holding a meeting in the corner of a former truck garden, I went around and introduced myself. The different members of the extensive group might have been holding a consultation on the dismal prospects of the times, for they were very serious, and the contented "cluck, cluck," of the self-complacent turkeys, ten in number, was absent in dignified meditation. About two dozen very plain chickens were huddled together at one side, looking very miserable.

THE DUCK TRIBE

was largely represented; but I noticed they waddled in a most melancholy way in and out, as if life had no further charm for them, and death would be a happy release. Mr. Wehlig, the proprietor of the ornithological collection, appeared to be a little troubled about the symptoms, and when a facetious neighbor, who came up to have a look, observed that the real thing about the disease was mere poppycock and chicanery, the happy man laughed, as he thought he saw the glimmer of a joke. There were

NO SWELLED HEADS

in the collection, but very many drooping ones. Mr. Wehlig ventured a humorous solution of the case by saying he was accustomed to raise a very intelligent breed of fowl, and the specimens to the fore were all perfectly cognizant of the near approach of Thanksgiving and their girzards had g ne down in consequence thereof. What appeared to him as the most satisfactory view of the matter was that whether no epidemic or any other ootic visitation came upon them he could dispose of each fowl at about the usual price per head. I passed several other places where chickens congregated in force, but they appeared to enjoy a sufficient share of health to make them palatable to pot pie or fricassee, even the Delmonico's. At Anderson's farm, near Towner's, the

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO MUSIC

was of the liveliest kind. At times it had a tone of defiance, as if the proud-stepping roosters—a battalion in number—were prepared to fight in behalf of their doomed kindred against the butchers of the man in his tribe that had stood in the way in the days of Thanksgiving. The geese were in a high feather. No thought of the dreadful day of reckoning so near at hand appeared to disturb them, or, if it did, they stuffed themselves in anticipation of a plentiful waste of corn and resolved to die game. The chickens alone were despondent. Visions of fusion, stew and pot pie seemed to float on the wing before their timid and tender fancies, and how natural they should feel but chicken-hearted under the circumstances.

INTERVIEW WITH AN INTELLIGENT PULLET.

With the permission of her aged parent I took one of the most intelligent and amiable of a flock of chickens aside for an interview, and inquired if she had heard of the terrible zymosis, and, if so, whether the state of her feelings permitted her to speak calmly of the situation? She replied playfully that there were no rumors in the air about such a thing, but having inherited a good, tough constitution from her ancestors she expected to weather the zymotic storm and be a comfort to her parents in their declining years.

"I hope," said she, with a sanguine and aspiring expression of the left wing, "to graduate next year on eggs and lay the foundation of a happy family and a happy future. I have no secret ambition, like some of my companions have, to cater to the wanton appetite of city people and take a place at the tables of the great. I prefer a rural life and the quiet joys of maternity. My respected father yonder, with the red cockade, who won his spurs on many a hard-fought dunghill, is better acquainted with the ways of epicures than I am, and I speak. He has been studying the subject in the family roost every night, and knows it all according to cocker, and you may feel cocksure he will tell you no cock and a bull story."

A TALK WITH COCK-A-DOODLE.

Approaching the head of the family, who had just ceased sounding his shrill clarion, I put the question: "Has your cock-a-doodle highness been properly informed of the breadthe march over hill and valley of the awful ornithopathizomosis?"

He answered in the affirmative, and, at the same time, like the Spanish warrior in the ballad, bowed his crested head and tossed his wattled gizzard. He looked every inch cock of the walk, and the dignity of his bearing was only equaled by the ponderosity of his language. He said he had only been some neighboring roosts in regard to the epidemic. "A friend of mine," said he, "made

A DIAGNOSIS

in the case of a chickling patient on an adjacent farm, and I have arrived at the conclusion that this complaint is the same as was known to the ancients under the name of ornithovaticle cachifera. After observing the changes of color in the regio parotica, the cervx and the regio oh thalmica, and noticing a gandular swelling of the jugulum, the pectus and the guia, you may conclude that the symptoms have set in, and that may be deemed fatal when the desiccation of the cuticle extends to the interscapulum, the uropygium and the acrotarsium. Tar water, turpentine and Holland gin applied to the cervicas magores, the tectrices minores, the flexura and the humeri, will prove an effectual obstruction to the spread of complaint.

None of my family have so far been afflicted, thanks to the supervision I exercise over their vegetable diet.

SOME QUACKS

of my acquaintance recommended chickweed for the younger members of my family, but that is a plant, as you know, of the stellaria species, and in the materia medica is used only in the treatment of consumptives. I think you gentlemen of the press have much to answer for in spreading alarm among the simple-minded and ignorant of my race and among the races attached by a common bond of sympathy to them. I am of sterner stuff than my noble friend the turkey, who is so easily stuffed with nonsense, or the obsequious companion of my highborn friend, the duck, or that fresh and simple-minded

DEVOTEE OF THE SPIT,

the goose. The last poor fellow was already roasted with fear in the morbid expectation of your infamous holocaust on Thanksgiving, but this latest strain on his feelings has plucked his last spear and made him show the white feather. I will introduce to my gallinaceous friend of the Malaga gallopavo from Turkey. There lies that paragon of the barnyard, the pride of the goose tribe and the delight of the ducks, quite o'erthrown. Speak to him kindly and say in your account it is nothing but a weak invention of the enemy that I had a hand in the

TURKEY GOBBLER'S PLEA.

Poor old turkey was hardly able to speak. He was obliged to differ from his friend cock-a-doodle. "I am really sick," he exclaimed, with much emotion, "and the truth would be known to the world only for my fellow-feathers' perfidy, of New York, and G. S. Yreck, of the District of Columbia.

A committee have been appointed on resolutions, but have not reported. The exercises during the day and evening were addresses and Sunday school topics laid down on the programme and discussions.

OPPOSITION TO CONTRIBUTING TO RAILROADS.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day took no action adverse to the city contributing one million and a quarter bonds for the proposed Chesapeake and Cincinnati Railroad.

MEETING OF OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

The Ohio River Improvement Commission met this morning. A voluminous paper on a plan for improving the river was read by Capt. James H. Warrell, Civil Engineer, of Harrisburg, Pa.

This afternoon a proposition to invite the States bordering on the Mississippi river and its tributaries to send delegates met with favor in a discussion, and was referred to a committee for further action.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Swine Breeders' Convention—L. O. O. F.—Mr. Colfax in the Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20.—An adjourned meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Convention, held in New York last May, met in this city to-day. About sixty delegates are present, representing New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Indiana, was chosen President of the Convention, and Geo. W. Bustord, of the *National Live Stock Journal* of Chicago, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Indiana met here to-day in annual communication. An unusually large number of delegates are present.

MR. COLFAX IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Vice President Colfax visited the Legislature to-day, and made brief addresses in both branches.

NEW YORK.

Greeley's Health Impaired—The Steamship Arizona Safe—Confusion in the Ranks of the "Unterrified"—Arrival of Stanley, the Discoverer of Livingstone —Another Dealer in Obscene Literature Arrested—Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch's Answer Filed to the Divorce Suit—Destructive Fire in Jersey City—Damages Recovered from a Street Railway Company.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1872.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

About six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in Perrin & Hance's steam saw mill, on Fourteenth street, near Henderson street, Jersey City, destroying the building and surrounding lumber yards. Loss $15,000.

The flames extended to Jarvis & Hinewood's tobacco inspector's warehouse, bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Provost and Henderson streets, containing about 5,000 hogsheads of tobacco. The loss on tobacco is about $1,200,000; the loss on buildings about $18,000, which were insured principally in New York companies.

In close proximity was an immense six-story building containing fully five thousand hogsheads of tobacco, which fortunately escaped injury, though the wooden shutters to the windows painted to represent iron, were somewhat charred. The newly erected shops of the Erie Railroad, also close at hand, were not injured though for a time in great danger. The dwellings in the vicinity, which were built of wood, and occupied by laborers, were soon emptied of their contents, but were saved by the firemen.

The loss on tobacco is variously estimated, though the most intelligent statement we are able to procure places the quantity burned at 3,000 hogsheads, which would bring the loss in the vicinity of $800,000 to $900,000.

Later—Rand & Avery's establishment was completely destroyed by fire here to-night. They employed some three hundred persons, fifty of whom were girls. There was a large number of power presses of different kinds in the building, and a large amount of books and pamphlets partly finished, which will be a total loss. Rand & Avery estimate their loss at $250,000, insured mostly in Boston offices.

The following is a list of other losses, which are more or less insured, mostly in Boston offices: Abbott's bindery, $3,000; Adams & Baker's bindery, $3,000; Congressional Publishing Society, $40,000; Henry Hoyt, book publisher $20,000, and the *Congregationalist* newspaper, $20,000, and the building, which was owned by the Fifty Associates, about $80,000.

GREELEY'S HEALTH IMPAIRED.

The *Tribune* says this morning of Horace Greeley: He has been seriously unwell ever since his wife's death, from nervous prostration resulting mainly from the severe strain upon his nervous system, though that of rest and sleep during the last month of her illness. Nothing but his remarkable strength of constitution has enabled him to give attention to his record of March, with her widow broken. The Arizona was in tow of the Constitution, bound for San Francisco. The passengers had been transferred to the Constitution.

THE HEALTH OF ALL WEALTHY.

Sergeant Thompson and three aids of the Health Department report that after inspecting all the markets in the city and numerous wholesale poultry establishments, that they found no disease, and furthermore, the fowls were never in better condition than now.

EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH'S DIVORCE CASE.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, has filed his answer to the complaint of Mrs. Wade, in which she seeks one hundred thousand dollars damages for breach of promise of marriage. The reply attacks the plaintiff's character, and promises proof of the allegations upon trial.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Dr. Nathan Newton has received a verdict of seven thousand dollars damages from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, for injuries received in falling from one of the open cars, his ground of the suit being that the guard of the car was loose and not properly attached.

PREPARING FOR FIRES.

The President of the Board of Fire Commissioners has been authorized to arrange for the construction of a stationary pumping engine and tower near the distributing reservoir, to augment the present low head force the volume of water into the lower part of the city.

ADVANCE IN INSURANCE RATES.

The Committee on Rates and Survey have presented, for the consideration of the Board of Fire Underwriters, a new schedule, which places an advance of from 20 to 40 per cent. on flat rates without rebate, with 5 per cent. brokerage allowed.

A MURDERER'S CHILDREN.

Judge Faucher granted an application today for the children of King, the murderer of O'Neill, to be given into the custody of the mother.

LECTURE ON OLIVER CROMWELL.

Every part of the Academy of Music was crowded last night to hear Father Burke on Oliver Cromwell, in reply to Froude. He spoke two hours and a half.

APPEAL FOR AID.

The Danish Consul in this city makes a public appeal for immediate aid for his countrymen, who last their property by the recent severe storms in Europe, and are now in positive want.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Vanvort, Commissioner of Public Works, says it will take $3,000,000 to give this city an adequate supply of water, and recommends immediate appropriations to that amount.

WAR ON OPENING STREETS.

A war is making on the system of opening streets that has prevailed, whereby the political favorites were made rich at the expense of property owners and the city.

CONFUSION IN THE RANKS OF THE UNTERRIFIED

Tammany Hall resolved last night not to take action countenancing a fusion with Apollo Hall. The latter Democratic organization will consider the subject this week.

ROUMANIAN EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

A Roumanian Emigration Society was formed in this city last evening to welcome and care for the emigrants en route for Kansas.

MORE OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Julius E. Jullien was held to bail in two thousand dollars for mailing obscene circulars to boarding schools and elsewhere.

A CLOSE VOTE.

Andrew J. Blessin, Tammany, is elected a member of the Assembly from the Seventeenth city district by a plurality of one vote.

ARRIVAL OF STANLEY.

Stanley arrived by the Cuba, and was escorted up the bay by delegations from the geographical societies and the Herald Club.

TRIAL OF MURDERERS.

Scannell and King will be tried in December.

CINCINNATI.

Time Changed for Holding the National Commercial Convention—National Baptist Sunday School Convention—Contributing to Railroads—Meeting of Ohio River Improvement Commission.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—The St. Louis Committee of Arrangements of the National Commercial Convention have just notified Hon. R. M. Bishop, President of the Convention which was held in Baltimore last year, that they have changed the time of holding the next Convention from the third Monday in November, as appointed by the last Convention, and called a Convention to meet in St. Louis on Wednesday, December 11th.

NATIONAL BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The National Baptist Sunday School Convention and Institute met in this city to-day, and organized by the election of Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Surry, of Virginia, as President; Vice Presidents, H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and Clement Leach, of Georgetown, Ky.; Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Derlip, of New York, and G. S. Yreck, of the District of Columbia.

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BOSTON.

Almost Another Great Conflagration—The Old South Church to be Leased—Serious Accident—Both Feet Cut Off an Old Man—The Mayoralty.

BOSTON, November 20.—Shortly before seven o'clock this evening flames burst forth from the upper windows and roof of Rand & Avery's extensive printing house, No. 3 Cornhill, near the foot of Washington street. The flames shot up furiously to a great height, and a strong northerly wind carried showers of burning cinders over the buildings on the easterly side of Washington street and across State street. In response to a general fire alarm sounded, the firemen were promptly on the spot, and the steamers at once opened from State and Washington streets, Cornhill and other points adjacent to the fire, and in thirty minutes the flames, which threatened another great conflagration, were subdued, and confined to the limits in which the fire broke out.

The general fire alarm and the grand illumination caused by the shooting flames caused a great commotion, and immense crowds of excited people gathered from all parts of the city in the scene of conflagration. The military guard which has been kept up since the great fire were of important service, forming a cordon across the streets, keeping back the crowd, and giving the firemen ample room for the most efficient service.

Rand & Avery were almost entirely burned out. They had one of the largest and best appointed book and job printing establishments in New England, employing some two hundred hands.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH TO BE LEASED.

The pewholders of the Old South church, at a meeting to day, voted to lease the church to the Government for a postoffice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Nathaniel Morton, President of the Stoughton Branch Railroad, had both feet cut off at Canton last night, by falling upon the track while hastily jumping from a train in motion. He is nearly seventy years of age and is not expected to recover.

THE MAYORALTY.

Otis Norcross declines the candidacy for Mayor of Boston.

CHICAGO.

Sentence of Death Commuted—Sensation Among Grain Men.

CHICAGO, November 20.—Governor Palmer yesterday issued a commutation of the death sentence of Gregory Perl, who was to have been hanged here on the 6th of December, for the murder of Daniel O'Brien, on the 9th of October, 1871, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. The murder was committed in the saloon of Perl, and was the result of a quarrel between the latter and John Read, a companion of O'Brien, over a game of cards, in which Read killed both men. He was first tried for the murder of Read and sentenced by the jury to imprisonment for life, and his trial for the murder of O'Brien resulted in a sentence of death. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of supersedeas, and a majority of the court affirmed judgment. The action of the Governor causes great surprise here, as the crime was peculiarly atrocious.

SENSATION AMONG GRAIN MEN.

A sensation was created among grain men by the publication of the fact that when, in August last, in order to test the alleged discrepancy in the quantity of grain actually in store in this city and the elevator receipts in circulation, no measurement of grain in store was ordered, the proprietors of one of the elevators had fastenings put to the doors of bins, only a few feet from the top, then covered them with grain, and they were then measured as full, making a difference of many thousand bushels.

LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, November 20.—Governor Lindsay to-day informed the legislative body (Conservative) sitting at the capitol, that he will send in his message to-morrow. In reply to a committee of the branch (Republican) sitting in the United States Court room, he detailed in writing the legal organization of the Legislature at the capitol, that a full quorum of each body existed, which a supreme and insurmountable necessity can only change. He was ignorant of the existence of such a necessity, and therefore declined to relinquish the body assembled in the Court room, with whom he will have no official communication.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 20.—The Governor's message was read to-day in the House of Representatives. The message is devoted principally to our Federal relations, and expresses the belief that the State Government should be in full accord with the federal administration. He advises careful consideration of the question of the State debt, opposes repudiation and favors the funding of the bonds. He declares the present legislative appointments of the State unfair, urgently advocates measures inviting immigration into the State, and congratulates the people of the State upon the greatly improved condition of the State since its last message.

The legislature will go actively to work. The session will be short. The Election for United States Senator occurs next Tuesday.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Two Letters to the Public—Lying Accusations Refuted.

A letter from Paris to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, under date of October 28th, says:

Father Hyacinthe, or as, since his Hyacinthian days of celibacy are past, we should say Rev M. Loyson, crops out in two letters to the public prints this week. One most thoroughly refutes by quiet show of facts a lying accusation lately brought against him of having violated a literary confidence reposed in him by Montalambert, in letting out to print a certain manuscript intrusted by that distinguished liberal but orthodox Catholic gentleman to him just before he left his convent and broke with Church. Added to this direct charge of breach of confidence, is the implication, strengthened to assertion by the accuser's misrepresentation of locality of facts of another order, that Hyacinthe's leaving of his convent was followed by a rapture of all good relations between him and Montalambert. That this implication is grossly erroneous, the Rev. Loyson unfolds by straightforward statements from letters of Montalambert of later date, with polemic courtesies. The other letter is addressed to the *Univers*, the very able and brutal organ of the black Radical Ultramontane party in France. It is in answer to its chief editor, Veuillot, who published a letter from Mr. Loyson, apropos of his marriage with the American widow. It is in good taste, courteous in tone, spirited in defense, and withal dignified, which does not exclude, on the contrary of itself is, under the circumstances, an epigrammatic pungency.

"It is late to reply to your insults of two months ago. My excuse is that, on principle, I do not read your journal, which I have long regarded as the least Christian in the world. Your ex-sacristan, however, has sent me your paper, me, as a Christian as a man I let them pass, feel almost honored by them. In any case, I want to tell you that I forgive you, love you. I am not of those who think you are playing a part; I think you are not a hypocrite, but a fanatic, which is different and better—say not so bad—and deserve respectful pity.

"I shall continue, despite what you may say sir, to celebrate the mass, as did the married priests and bishops of the early ages, as the married priests and bishops of the Orthodox Church of God to show your misled, but believing soul, the extent of the hoyce you are doing to the Church while meaning to serve it. Believe, sir and brother in Christ Jesus, in my most sincere and devout sentiments of charity to yourward.

HYACINTHE LOYSON."

To which and whom Mr. editor Louis Veuillot, ex wine shop-keeper, responds with characteristic fraternal amenity: "Let God forgive him, I have no objection. That is not my business. My business is to sprinkle him with chlorides and vinegar, and to flight fumigations round about him, that may render him less dangerous. To be forgiven, it is not enough that he loves me. He must weep. He is not yet entered on the right road."

Meantime another priest, long struggling between the authority of the old habit and the spirit of the new time, sends to the public prints this week a copy of his letter to his diocesan, the Bishop of Versailles, declaring for but one moderate terms the final revolt of his conscience against the—not the Catholic Church, but its at-to-day, corrupted, Romanized administration. It is not exactly a Gallican but a Gallican of a movement, of which Dr. Doellinger, Father Hyacinthe and the rest of the neo-"old Catholics" are but the indicators. In no sort capable of leading the conductors. It drives them—not they it.

SIAMESE PUNISHMENT.

Probable Execution of Four Siamese Princesses

The *Indian Statesman* says: "There are rumors that three or four princesses of Siam and two servants had been accused of stealing gold chains, diamonds and precious stones. The gold chains, diamonds and other precious stones that were attached to the King's sandals had been taken away, and imitation chains and stones had replaced them. These depredations, it is rumored, were made during the late night, but have only recently been discovered. Some way those accused of the theft have received intelligence each. The servants are to be ex-outed, and the princesses disposed of as the law provides for crimes of their grade, if found to be guilty of the theft. Others say the ladies of rank who are implicated are being tried, and it is not yet known what their punishment will be.

"If there is any basis for the rumors, and the princesses should be implicated and found guilty, their sentence will doubtless be death. The execution of princes and princesses is said to be a most horrible and revolting sight. They would be bound and fastened in a bag, a block of chanwood of triangular shape would be placed on the ground, and the fastened bag would be thrown face downward so as to bring the neck below the chin on the triangular block. At a given signal the first executioner, after raising his chanwood cudgel, would strike the fatal blow on the back of the neck, and the three other executioners, similarly armed, would continue their blows upon the body until it entirely ceased to quiver. The bag containing the body would then be weighted and thrown into the river. Tails, it is stated, is the way in which his Royal Highness Kroma Luang Rak Kounassee was executed in 1810."

—Stanton, the man with the $250,000 ruby, arrived in Denver, Col., from Arizona, last Tuesday night, and freely exhibited the gem, which is very beautiful, though jewelers doubt as to its being anything more than a garnet. He also shows what he calls a $15,000 diamond.

Another diamond company is organizing.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Convention Enters on Its Second Week.

THE PRESIDENT IN CONSULTATION ON THE COMMITTEES.

The Question of Reporting Advanced Towards Settlement.

THE CONVENTION TO ELECT AN OFFICIAL REPORTER OF DEBATES.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, November 20, 1872.

There were but a few delegates absent when the Convention was called to order this morning. The President was not ready to announce the Standing Committees, and the proceedings were but slightly advanced towards a permanent basis for business. I judge the duty of organizing the committees is found to be a very onerous one, involving much study of the antecedents and capabilities of delegates. It is no secret that the President has been in consultation with the prominent members of both parties, including such delegates as Messrs. MacVeigh, Armstrong, Curtin, Judge Black, Woodward and Buckalew.

COST OF REPORTING AND PRINTING.

After the usual opening exercises, this morning, the President submitted to the Convention a communication from the Auditor General's office, in answer to a resolution calling for a statement of the cost of reporting, printing and mailing the debates of the Convention of 1857-'58. There was not much definite information in the report, which set forth the following expenses of the last Convention:

Printing and Binding	$ 99,725 10
Stenographers	7,753 75
Contingencies	49,640 11
Total	$156,516 21

Transportation of debates and postage was paid out of the contingent fund, and there is no detailed statement of this fund on file in the Auditor's Department.

ARCHES NOT TOLERATED.

A delegate who possibly had a constituent in view offered a resolution directing the employment of a suitable person to take charge of the rooms, "arches of iron," (no.) The resolution was amended by directing the appointment of a doorkeeper to perform the duty, and adopted.

Another delegate wanted to go into that favorite legislative industry, the Pardon Dijer business, by providing a certain number of copies for the use of delegates. He was met by a storm of "no," "no."

Suffering delegate—I want a Pardon and can't get one.

Unsympathizing delegate—By one in Philadelphia then. (Laughter, amid which the resolution was amended by adding "Dead.")

Subsequently Judge Woodward offered a resolution providing the members with stationery to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for each delegate, an account of the same to be kept by the Secretary of the Convention. The resolution was voted down—although there must be stationery, and somebody must pay for it.

These proceedings sufficiently indicate the temper of the delegates as to voting extras of any kind, or making places for needless officials.

The resolution offered by Mr. Purviance, of Butler, on Thursday last, proposing a new rule that the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention when appointed, shall examine all accounts and report the same to the Convention with the proper disposition to be made of them, was taken up and adopted as an additional rule. The law makes no designation of a disbursing officer, and the object of this rule is to start the Convention right in its financial operations, by making it responsible for its expenditures.

RESIGNATIONS.

A resolution was offered that the Convention will not hereafter accept the resignation of any delegate unless good and sufficient reasons are submitted therefor. Rejected.

HALL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Addicks, from the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of Philadelphia Councils in reference to a hall in the city for the use of the Convention, reported a conference with the Committee of Councils, and that Concert Hall, on Chestnut street, has been secured for the services of the Convention after the first of January. I learn that the hall has been leased by the Philadelphians for six months, at a rental of one thousand dollars a month, and that it is probable the cost of fitting it up for the use of delegates with desks, etc., will amount to not less than one thousand dollars more. The hall is one of those large barn-like structures well-fitted for orchestral demonstrations and musical performances, but unsuited in all respects for the sessions and proceedings of a deliberative body. There is talk the delegates will be partitioned off in one corner so as to be brought within hearing distance of each other and to curb the admirable echo of the hall. The legislative hall where the sessions are now held, is so admirably adapted for the purposes of the Convention that there is a pretty general feeling of regret that its proceedings cannot be completed here. This is confessed even by many who voted for the Philadelphia fitting.

At the session to-day, Mr. Lilly, of Manch Chunk, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, that all sessions of the Convention should be held in Philadelphia, after the first of January. The motion to reconsider failed by a vote of 45 ayes to 68 nays. The yeas and nays in the motion were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainey, Alricks, Aughenbaugh, Baer, Bailey, (Perry), Bowman, Brodhead, Cochran, Cox, Darlington, Dallas, Darrah, Dunning, Edwards, Elliott, Fulton, Funck, Gibson, Hall, Hazzard, Horton, Howard, Kaine, Lamberton, Lawrence, Long, Lyons, M'Clean, M'Connell, M'Culloch, M'Murray, MacVeagh, Mann, Metzger, Niles, Patterson, (Lancaster), Purviance (Allegheny), Purviance (Butler), Reynolds, Russell, Rooke, Russell, Smith, (Berks), Struthers, Van Reed, Walker, White, (Indiana), White, David N., Wherry and White, J. W. F.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Andrews, Addicks, Bartholomew, Bailey (Huntingdon), Baker, Banman, Bardsley, Beebe, Biddle, Boyd, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Campbell, Carter, Cassidy, Cassiday, Church, Corson, Curry, Cuyler, Davis, Dimmick, Dodd, Dallas, Ellis, Ewing, Fell, Gowen, Guthrie, Hanna, Harvey, Hay, Hemphill, Heverin, Hunsecker, Knight, Lear, Littleton, Long, M'Allister, M'Camant, Mantor, Minor, Newlin, Parsons, Patterson (Allegheny), Porter, Purviance (Philadelphia), Reed (Mifflin), Ross, Runk, Smith (Allegheny), Sharpe, Simpson, Smith (Lancaster), Stanton, Stewart, Temple, Turrell, Woodward, Wetherill (Philadelphia), Wetherill (Schuylkill), Worrall, Wright and Meredith, *President*—68.

REPORTING AND PRINTING.

A tiresome debate took place on the report of the Committee on Rules on the subject of reporting proceedings of Convention. The Committee recommended that the Committee on Accounts be directed to report the proper amount to be paid for stenographing the proceedings, that the President shall appoint the official Reporter of the Convention, who shall employ his assistants and be responsible for the performance of the work.

At the request of the President, the resolution was amended so as to relieve him of the appointment of the official Reporter, and that that official shall be elected by the Convention.

There was much opposition developed to any reports under the authority of the Convention. Judge Woodward said it would cost the State no less than three hundred thousand dollars, instancing the figures reported as to the amount expended for the purposes of the Convention of 1838.

Mr. Darlington, to test the sense of the Convention, offered a resolution that it is inexpedient to print officially reports of debates and proceedings —yeas, ayes 50, nays 57—a much closer vote than was looked for.

After several attempts had been made to connect the printing and reporting questions, and looking to placing both branches under the control of a single person or firm, the resolution reported by the Committee was adopted. So we are to have a report on the cost of reports, to be followed by the election of an official reporter, authorized to employ all needful assistance. A clause was added to the resolution that no speeches be reported not delivered within the bar of the Convention.

Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny, made an argument as to the binding force of the contract with the State Printer.

Mr. Gowan, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution on the subject, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Printing when appointed, to report "whether the contract between the State and the present public printer entitles such printer to the printing and binding of the Convention; and if their report upon the subject be in the negative, they shall give their reasons therefore; and shall also receive and report to the Convention bids for the printing and binding."

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State, in response to a resolution, giving the expenses in detail of the executive and legislative departments of the State Government.

At one o'clock the Convention actually came to a stand still for want of business and adjourned. GAZETTE.

THE OLD WORLD.

Reported Resignation of Thiers—The Police Difficulties in London Continuing—The Postmen Asking for Increased Salaries—Universal Suffrage Meeting Forbidden in Rome—Revolutionary Movements in Spanish Provinces—Particulars of the Recent Hurricane in Sicily—Project for the Restitution of the Confiscated Property to the Orleans Princes.

SICILY.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT HURRICANE.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The London *Times* has the following account of the hurricane in Sicily, which destroyed the town of Halazolio: There has been no instance of such a calamity within the memory of living man. No earthquake ever caused so much destruction. There are houses ruined, houses fallen to the ground, walls cleft from end to end, and walls hanging outwards, as if to rest on adjoining houses. There are roofs wholly swept away, sunken vaults, balconies torn from their places, windows and shutters either entirely carried off or hanging loose from the walls, lamp posts forced from their sockets, up-rooted trees, and this is all one sees along the northeast side of the town. Not a single house remains in which the whole roof and windows do not require through repairs. The streets are a mass of fragments and rubbish.

The incidents of the disaster are strange, so as to be almost incredible. There was a store with twenty-five hectolitres of wheat, of which not a trace is anywhere to be seen. The books of the Excise and of the Land Registry offices have vanished, and only their torn leaves have been found here and there at great distances. In one house all the copper kitchen utensils were blown through the roof. In another benches and heavy chests flew through the windows. The iron bars of one balcony are to be seen curled up one way, and those of another twisted up another way. There is a altar of a palace which has been moved forward one foot without breaking, and stands up, isolated, all in one piece. There is a wall of another palace which has fallen back more than three feet, without a crack. Here is a beam of one house which has thrust itself into another house. There is half a bedstead, the other half of which has no one knows where. The bodies of one building are huddled together in one spot, on the roof, crushed and broken up small, as if they had been pounded. The rafters of another are all mixed up. The dead have been, no one can say where. In a stable, on the bare ground, men are lying bodies one by one, as they are found dug out. Most of them are in their night dresses, having been crushed as they were quietly sleeping. Their contracted forms are so disfigured that they cannot look at without shuddering. Their mouths, ears and mouths are stopped up with earth. The white dust has everywhere discolored through it, and on the face of a man holding a child, probably his own child. The skulls of both are shattered. There are two young men in each others' arms, probably brothers. The chests and backs of both are crushed. Near them is another youth, covered with blood. He was a clerk in a Government office. He has his eye glass still stuck in his eye. He was probably reading or writing when he was struck. There are some manifest proofs of recognition, others that seem unburi, and look as if they were sleeping.

Of the population, one-third of the town is dismantled, and more than a thousand families are literally without a home. About one thousand more have one little corner of "what was once their house" to shelter them. The dead number thirty-two—seriously hurt, about a half a score besides.

FRANCE.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THIERS.

LONDON, November 20.—A Paris dispatch says that President Thiers has resigned, and that General MacMahon has been appointed President, pending the action of the General Assembly.

NEW YORK, November 20.—London dispatches up to five o'clock this afternoon make no mention of the reported changes in the French Government, and consequently there is reason to doubt the truth of the resignation of President Thiers.

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 20.—The committee of the National Assembly appointed to draw up a reply to the opening address of President Thiers has, by a vote of nine to six, elected the Duc de Parquier d' Audoiffet President. This choice is regarded as unfavorable to the Government.

RESTITUTION OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

PARIS, November 20.—The National Assembly has given its approval at an early day of a project for the restitution to the Orleans Princes of their confiscated property.

THE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, November 20, *midnight, via* London, 6 A. M.—General MacMahon refuses the Presidency in case M. Thiers should resign.

SPAIN.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

MADRID, November 20.—It is officially announced to-day that King Amadeus passed a bad night. His rheumatism and fever continue.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

A band of thirty-five masked men has destroyed the telegraph wires and thrown from the track a railroad train between the towns of Almeria and Albacete, in the Province of Murcia.

Armed bands, supposed to be Republicans, have appeared between Peniscola and Benicarlo, in the Province of Valencia. There are also revolutionary symptoms at Alcoy, in the same province. Civil guards have been concentrated at Almeria, in Andalusia.

ITALY.

MEETING FORBIDDEN.

ROME, November 20.—The Prefect of Police of this city has issued an order forbidding the assembling of a meeting advertised to be held here on the 22d inst., in furtherance of the principle of universal suffrage, because he has reason to believe that the meeting is really called in the interest of the opposition to the present form of government in Rome.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

It is reported that a second Ecclesiastical province of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in England, with Liverpool as a metropolitan See.

GERMANY.

THE REICHS QUESTION.

BERLIN, November 20.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has almost unanimously decided to proceed immediately to the second reading of the counties reform bill. During a discussion on the Chambers of Deputies to-day Count Eulenburg stated the reforms contemplated in the bill would not be extended to Posen, because that province was not ripe for reform and had often shown dutiful in its conduct towards the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POLICE DIFFICULTIES CONTINUING.

LONDON, November 20.—The police difficulties continue unsettled. The Postmen have joined in asking from the Government an increase in their salary, and both bodies will hold a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday next.

POLICE DISMISSED.

LONDON, November 21—5 A. M.—The trouble in the Metropolitan police continues. Seventy-five street constables and thirty-nine Kensington officers have been dismissed from the service.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—River 8 feet 2 inches and falling. Arrived—Anna, Memphis; Kate Putnam, Marietta. Departed—Mollie Ragon, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville.

Weather—Cloudy. Charles Gosserial says the Henry Probasco, for Pittsburgh, and R. R. Hudson, for Wheeling departed with moderate trips. The Sam Brown passed up from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with 1,000 tons, coming up 1,200 ton, of ore for Pittsburgh. The Storm No. 2 was expected to pass up last night with a tow of ore from St. Louis. The amount of coal in Louisville belonging to Pittsburgh owners is 4,000,000 bushels, in 140 boats and 79 barges

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 58½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113¼.

THE Constitutional Convention got to work yesterday, but owing to the lack of time for preparing the Standing Committees, another adjournment is spoken of.

THE Massachusetts Legislature is in special session, to take such measures as may seem to be necessary because of the Boston fire. The most important feature of the proposed legislation is that which refers to the protection of persons who may have taken out policies of insurance.

IN ANOTHER paragraph, we speak of Thiers' foolish proposition to resign the Presidency of the French Republic, because his majority, on a vote of confidence, was not as large as he imagined it should be. Later telegrams report that he has actually resigned, and that General MacMahon is President *ad interim*. Great excitement is reported to exist. All this looks badly for the Republic. We need confirmation of the report before crediting it.

THERE is likely to be a warm contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives at its next session between Speaker Blaine and General Butler. It is said that the Speaker desires to have the old House to hold over, under a special law, to be enacted, and thus he hopes to secure his re-election and the control of the committees. Butler, however, is as active as he, and the probabilities are that their fight must be carried over to the new organization. Yet, even there, Blaine will be strong as against Butler, unless the Pennsylvania delegation should turn against the Speaker for committee reasons, at the next session.

THE Secretary of the Navy is likely to urge, it is understood, the immediate construction of ten vessels of war, suitable for rapid cruising, and yet for foreign service. It is time the policy of the Government in regard to its navy, were thoroughly discussed, and determined. We believe the true policy to be to only use so many comparatively light vessels as may be needed to give protection to our commerce. The present costly armor plated war vessels may prove to be utterly useless, should we not have a war for several years. The Monitor, constructed at the outbreak of the rebellion, revolutionized naval warfare as well as architecture. The same may occur again. Therefore, there is no need of expensive vessels for war purposes. We simply need protection for our commerce, not heavy, cumbious ships of war.

WE PUBLISH, in another column, a communication from A. W. Foster, Esq., which clearly and tersely embodies a proposed reform in the manner of electing members of the Legislature. It simply proposes to abolish limitations of choice, and permits each voter to select his candidate for the Legislature, from any part of the State. The chief objection to the plan is that it is cumbrous,—yet the object aimed at strongly recommends it. It seeks to develop a higher grade of intelligence and purity in the Legislature. We really think the plan much more comprehensible and simple than Buckalew's, and believe it to be better than his. We commend the whole subject, as stated by the author, to our members in the Constitutional Convention, hoping that something even better, but that shall aim at the same result, may be invented.

IT is quite well understood that both the President and Postmaster General recommend to Congress that measures be taken to bring the telegraphs of the country under government control. This subject has been passed under thorough review time and again, and there is no need of a re-presentation of the arguments employed, *pro* and *con*. We have little doubt that the Western Union Telegraph officials have alternately beared and bulled their stocks on the merits of the rumors of government action, and we hope, therefore, that whatever the government thinks of doing will be promptly and thoroughly done. It is clearly established, we think, that the control, by the government, of telegraph lines will not only result in the immediate reduction of rates, but in the rapid increase of business. In Great Britain the business increased so rapidly, that last year, the government netted handsomely by the operation. If Congress proposes to act at all on this subject, we hope it will be prompt.

PRESIDENT THIERS is at his old tricks. He proposes to resign the Presidency of the French Republic, because there was not a larger majority in his favor on a vote of confidence! It is such foolishness that ever and anon provokes the suspicion in the American mind, that the French Republic is not destined to endure. The amusing though childish feature of the entire transaction is, that Thiers is said to have passed a sleepless night, during which, no less than two delegations waited on him to induce him to restrain himself. The conversations and arguments are given, also, the upshot of the entire transaction being that he is to ask for another vote of confidence, in the hope that he may have a larger majority. We hope he will. If the poor old fellow cannot get along without a liberal count of noses on his side, let the count be made. But if the French Republic has no more stamina than to rock and reel over a vote of confidence, we have little hope of its weathering any real storm. It is rather suggestive, too, to consider the remedies proposed for the possible resignation or death of Thiers. A triumvirate,—the old, foolish plan,—is again up, and meeting with favor. The road from a triumverate to a monarchy, empire, or dictatorship, is wonderfully plain and direct. The three, clothed with governing power, disagree. The people become wearied with their controversies, and in one impulsive moment the government goes down. So it has been,—so it will be again. Poor, unhappy France!

THE importance of pictorial papers as an element of political influence, was never more clearly apparent than during the Presidential contest just over. And Nast was *par excellence*, superior to all others as a designer and engraver of political cartoons. Morgan was brought over from England and employed on Frank Leslie's paper, as a competitor to Nast, but he was rarely heard of. There was a lack of definiteness and point in Morgan's cartoons, or else they were so distorted and unreal as to inspire a feeling of contempt. But Nast, though charged with being unfeeling, and even brutal,—as in the cartoon of Sumner kneeling at Brooks' grave,—was never charged with lacking point. He always inculcated a definite lesson, which generally was terribly effective against the Liberals. There is no doubt that he appealed to the masses in behalf of the re-election of President Grant more powerfully than did any other one influence. Always seizing upon the salient point of ridicule, he yet gave the surroundings an artistic finish that took away from the entire work the grossness of caricature. Who, for instance, can readily think of Greeley, except as an innocent faced, pot bellied farmer, or of Schurz, without remembering his long legs, and sinister look or of Andy Johnson, without thinking of that expressive nose, or of Tweed, without seeing that look of fox-like cunning in his heavy face. Thus throughout, Nast always gave prominence to really striking traits, either of character or of profession. He thus fairly captured that shrewd, realistic element in American taste, while Morgan, by either seeking to invest his subjects with a character that did not really belong to them, or by absolute distortion, usually failed of influence. Nast was favored too, in his surroundings, while Morgan was engaged on a paper of little or no reputation. The Harpers placed at the head of their *Weekly* a distinguished politician and *litterateur*, who has made it in spite of its pictures, a power in public affairs. Its pictures are thus well set; and, where they are good, go out to the world with the porte and air of high origin. The rough edge of Nast's work, even at its coarsest, is somewhat refined by the company in which it finds itself, whilst from the same cause, his best touches receive additional consequence and polish. Thus his work, with its surroundings has been an immense political power.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

The contest for the United States Senatorship in Illinois, promises to be very animated, and may even become bitter. The several candidates are at Springfield, and their chances are being very actively canvassed. Governor Oglesby claims that there is an understanding that he is to have the position, and that if he is honorably treated, there will be no contest whatever. He has none of the members of the Legislature pledged, and his friends are unable to determine how many votes will be cast for him. Mr. Washburne is also at the State Capital. Oglesby's friends claim that Washburne denied that he was a candidate, not long since, and inquire somewhat anxiously why he is not on his way back to France? Washburne's friends show that Oglesby, not long since, denied that he was a candidate for the Senate, and thus the two are equal. On the other hand, they claim that Mr. Washburne has overshadowing merits and point to his brilliant record abroad, to his devotion to the interests of his constituents when at home, and to his ability and fitness for the Senate. They claim that his extended experience in Congress would enable him to at once assume a leading position in the Senate, and reflect immediate lustre upon the State; that the Germans are for him as a reward for his services to their countrymen during the French war, and to keep Beveridge from being Governor; that Oglesby was really not a candidate for the Senate since June last; that he wrote a letter in that month to the Chicago *Evening Journal*, saying that he was running for Governor; that the latter was in reply to the charge that he simply desired the Governorship as a stepping-stone to the Senate; but the latter left the inference that he would serve his time as Governor, and that though he might rather be Senator, the people preferred he should duplicate his former excellent administration of the Executive Department.

The development of this contest between Oglesby and Washburne has brought out another candidate in the person of Hon. Shelby M. Cullum, who served in Congress with Mr. Washburne, and who is said to be the first choice of Senator Logan. The plan is, to elect Cullum Speaker, and then should the two formidable candidates exhaust each other's strength, to bring Cullum forward as a compromise candidate. To make up a three cornered fight, unless Cullum should be voted for by enough at the outset to make him a compromise candidate, a man named Scammon is to be thrown in as the diverting force. Altogether it is an interesting contest. Should Washburne make the election, he may be heard from in a more prominent relation, before many years will roll away. It is well known that President Grant regards him very highly. What if he should desire that his early friend be his successor in the Presidential office?

PRUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Our readers may have noticed, from time to time, within the past few weeks, brief telegrams in our columns, referring to the rejection, by the Upper House of the Prussian Landtag, of a bill, proposed by one of the Cabinet Ministers, and supported by the Crown, proposing certain internal reforms. The movement is in itself an important one, the King having under advisement the increase of the number of members, in order to carry the measure. From various sources we gather the facts and history of the case. It is not, in an extreme sense, a crisis, such as will occasion violent action,—but is, rather, an attempt, on the part of the Conservatives in the Landtag, to prevent the development of certain Liberal movements, intended by the government to benefit the people.

The chief design of the measure defeated in the Landtag, was to give the bourgeoisie, or small land holders and peasantry, more power in the county assemblies than they had before possessed, and the election of the Landrathe. For governmental convenience, Prussia is divided into provinces, districts and communes. The first are natural geographical divisions; the second are arbitrary departments, created for governmental convenience, and answer to counties in this country; the last are mere townships. These districts are governed by executive officers, called the Landraths, who have heretofore been appointed by the King, but really by the petty sovereigns of the interior. Thus, by controlling the appointment of all the offices, these petty aristocrats wielded nearly absolute power over the several districts. But by making the Landrathe elective of the Assemblies, and giving the peasantry and burgousie increased power in the Assemblies, all this power passes out of the possession of the nobility, and into the hands of the people. This will explain the hostility of the Upper House of the Landtag to the measure, and the cordial support given it in the Lower House.

The movement on the part of the Government to confer increased power on the people, by abandoning some of its own was inaugurated immediately after the Austrian war of 1866, and was designed as a recognition of the services of the people in that memorable campaign. Various causes combined to delay the measure, the war with France being the last cause of hinderance. Since then the bill was completed, passed by the Lower House, and defeated in the Upper, at an extra session held after the regular session had taken a recess. This fact enables the King to refer the subject back to the Lower House, and thus bring it up again in regular course.

In the meantime, it is proposed to bring the refractory peers to terms by the means that were suggested by Gladstone, during his contest with the House of Lords in England,—the creation of new peers. It seems that in 1861 a bill was passed reducing the proprietory seats in the Upper House from ninety to forty-one. In 1865 this law was repealed, and the ancient feudal quota of representation restored. This has been gradually filling up, but now the King will probably secure, in the further accessions that may be made, a majority for his measure. This entire contest is based upon the singular fact that it is an attempt, on the part of the petty nobility, to defeat the Liberal tendencies and wishes of the King. Yet when the King was crowned in 1861, it was generally believed that the country would suffer from his ultra views of the divine rights of Kings to rule. Bismarck was regarded as a violent partisan of this idea, and Liberals looked upon the future of Prussia and Germany with gloomy forebodings. Now, the King and his favorite minister are anxious to confer enlarged privileges on the people, by abandoning certain Crown prerogatives and the petty nobility resist. This shows where the real trouble in Germany is,—not with the people, nor yet entirely with the Emperor, but with the petty nobility, whose sole importance is derived from certain feudal privileges, to which they cling with tenacious hold.

A PROPOSED REFORM.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

With your permission I will endeavor to state fully my plan of electing members of the Legislature, endeavoring to show that it is very plain, as well as greatly calculated to improve the material of that important branch of our Government.

Each voter in the State to vote for *one* person to be a member of the Senate, and *one* person to be a Representative, without regard to the place of residence of the person voted for. These ballots are counted and returned as now practiced, and the prothonotary in each county forwards to the Governor a certified copy thereof.

On a fixed day, the Governor ascertains from the returns forwarded to him, *first*, the whole number of votes cast in the State for Senators and Representatives respectively; *second*, the number of votes cast for each person voted for for the Senate, and the number cast for each person voted for for Representative. He then proceeds to ascertain, by dividing the whole vote cast for Senators, by 11—the number of Senators elected annually—what I would call the *constituency* of a Senator; for instance, say 700,000 votes were so polled, then 63,637 would be such *constituency*. In such case, those persons voted for for Senator, not exceeding 11 in number, who should receive more than one half that number of votes—say 31,819—should be proclaimed elected. If more than 11 received that number, then the 11 highest to be regarded as chosen; if a lesser number received the requisite vote—say 9, for instance—then that number to be declared elected, and the names of the *four* next highest in vote should be appended to the Proclamation, with a statement of the vote given to each of them; and after the Senate is organized and before it had proceeded to any legislative business whatever, the members should choose *two* of the *four* so being next highest in vote, to fill the vacancies; and all vacancies should be filled in like manner. To avoid making this draft upon your courtesy too great, I will only say that the election of Representatives is to be ascertained in the same manner, 100 being the division, instead of eleven.

The object in view by this change is to enable the people to vote for who they please, independent of County Conventions which, even if composed of good men, as they are in the majority of cases, are nevertheless ruled and manipulated by small-fry politicians, whose knowledge only extends to going with their party, even if the party goes to the devil. Now, I am confined to what is oftentimes a choice between evils. I want to vote for who I please, without being driven hither and thither by men who are scarcely able to guide themselves and yet set themselves up to guide men of sense and principle.

Any one can see how such a system would increase the moral and intellectual gauge of our Legislative bodies, by giving a free choice all over the State; how members would be emancipated from local *cliques*; and how they would be impelled to strive for representation co-extensive with the State itself.

To a Legislature, so chosen, I would be willing to confide the power of electing the Governor, the Auditor General, the Surveyor General, and the State Treasurer, as well as all the Judges of all the Courts. For the first time in my life I was vexed at a defeat in politics, when I failed to secure a place upon our Convention ticket. I was anxious to be a member of that body in order to advocate this very reform. I was anxious to connect my humble name with a reform which I sincerely regard as one which would confer great good upon my native State. But man proposes and politicians dispose—to use an old proverb with a modern emendation.

Respectfully, A. W. FOSTER.
Nov. 20, 1872.

PERSONAL.

FRED. DOUGLASS denies that he is using his influence to get Langston, colored lawyer, into the Cabinet, or to get any appointment whatever for himself or anybody else.

A WESTERN paper states that an attempt was lately made by burglars to enter the residence of Andy Johnson, when the ex-President hurled a copy of the Constitution at their heads and they fled.

THE Duchess de Persigny, wife of the deceased favorite of Napoleon III, and daughter of the equally famous Prince de Moskowa, is going to be married again, to the French advocate who is only a Commoner.

DEACON Henry Clough, a well-known citizen, dropped dead of heart disease Sunday night at Manchester, N. H., immediately after delivering a temperance addresss at a meeting in the Hanover street Congregational Church.

THE Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, attended by a numerous suite, arrived lately at Florence, Italy, where she will remain for a brief period.

JAMES REID, the author of the popular songs, "The Good Rhein Wine," "The Stout Old Brigadier" and many other excellent songs, has died in Edinburgh in greatly reduced circumstances at the age of seventy-three.

THE venerable Dr. Lang, founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, known in the literary world as a historian of distinction, has just retired from the pastorate of the Scots church at Sidney, after a ministerial career of exactly fifty years.

THEY'VE got Froude down to a very fine point in New York. A statistical student says that in the first twenty-five minutes of his lecture, Thursday night, he put his hand in his pocket twenty-one times, and lifted his coat-tail thirty-five times, by actual count.

H. HOFFMAN, an iron worker of New York, who was shot in the back by the ten year old daughter of his employer, has recovered $750 damages, on account of the pain, inconvenience and loss of time to which he was subjected. The little girl didn't know it was loaded.

THE Vanderbilt of Melbourne is known as "Big Clarke." He enjoys an income of over $1,000,000 yearly, which he has gained as a butcher, grazier, and usurer. He spends next to nothing, and lunches daily off the cheapest dishes at the cheapest restaurants.

QUITE a sensation was created in a colored Baptist church at Petersburg, Virginia, a few nights ago, by the young colored pastor "excusing" himself, and returning in a short time with a blushing damsel leaning on his arm, and marching up to the altar, they were united in the "holy bonds", &c., by another brother.

WANTED—An assassin to get rid of the American Consul at Cardiff. He walloped a Welshman and then told the justice of the peace that he was the representative of forty millions of American freemen. And now forty millions of American freemen yearn to hear that some Welshman has walloped the breath out of him.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, in announcing that a certain marriage notice published in its columns was false, says it is presumed to be the work of a rejected suitor, and the fact that he could adopt this course toward the lady, it justly adds, "shows how fortunate she was in declining to become the wife of a coward and a scoundrel."

COL. BABBITT, United States Consular Agent, has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt; and been assigned by Consul General Beardsley, who resides at Cairo, to the charge of Alexandria district. The abuses practiced by Mr. Butler have been corrected, and the affairs of the entire consulate have again assumed a reputable condition.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain still continues to figure in social life in Paris. A correspondent describes a grand birthday reception at her handsome abode in the Rue de Reservoirs, on which occasion about one hundred grandees of different nationalities gathered about the stout lady who is so remarkably ugly and uses a fan with such remarkable elegance.

IT has been erroneously stated that the mother of General Meade was a Spanish lady. This is an error. She was Miss Butler, of Philadelphia, who married Richard W. Meade, and accompanied him to Spain on his receiving an appointment in the consular service of the United States. Thus, their son George Gordon Meade, was born at Cadiz in that country.

MISS FANNIE CARSON, of Iowa, is bolstered up as a shining example of her sex, because she went into her father's hay-fields in the capacity of Maud Miller; but, unlike that much quoted maiden, "she raked the meadows sweet with hay," until she had gathered forty tons. A Memphis paper says this was much better than "foolin' round with a rheumatic old judge."

A PORTRAIT of the Czar Alexander, of Russia, painted by his order as a present for Hon. A. G. Curtin, late United States Minister to St. Petersburg, is on exhibition at Philadelphia. The painter is Wm. G. Bothmann, the most famous artist of the Russian capital. The Emperor is in full uniform, and wears various decoration. The likeness is said to be perfect, and to bear a strong resemblance to the son of the Czar, the Grand Duke Alexis, who lately visited this country.

MADAME OTTILLE VON GOETHE, the widow of Goethe's only son, and a writer of ability, died on the 26th of October at Weimar, Saxony, at an advanced age. During the lifetime of her father-in-law she did the honors of the house, and presided at many a social gathering, marked by the presence of the most eminent authors, and politicians of the age. Goethe loved her as a daughter, and admired her writings, and at the time when she edited the *Mitternacht Zeitung* used to speak of her as one of the ablest critics of the age. She retained the vigor of her mental powers until her death, and was one of the most animated and amiable old ladies that could be met. Her husband lies buried in the Protestant burial ground at Rome, near the graves of Keats, and immediately next to the urn which contains the heart of Shelley.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A PANTHER was seen in Meigsville township, Morgan county, Ohio, a few days ago.

RICH deposits of tin are reported to have been discovered within twenty miles of San Francisco.

SUNDRY females of very advanced views are trying to carry the divorce system to its legitimate conclusion, in Illinois, by establishing a community on the basis of polyandry, at Lone Prairie.

THEY feed strychnine instead of natives to tigers in the Indian jungles, at present. The change of diet does'nt agree with the tigers, however, and in every thicket they are to be found, retired from business, and dead.

JEREMIAH QUIRE was instantly killed near Frankfort, Kentucky, last Thursday evening, by the rebound of a sapling upon which a tree he had just cut had lodged, and which he struck with an ax to disengage it.

THE brother of a young girl, seduced and murdered by a man named Kruger, in Illinois, eight months ago, reached Kansas City, Missouri, last Friday, in search of the murderer, whom he has been after for six months.

A YOUTH of fifteen years, named Irwin, attempted to board a passing freight train on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, at Sidney, Ohio, Monday morning, and fell with both feet under the train, which were literally cut off at the ankle joints.

JOHN COON, one of the proprietors of a steam saw mill near Dayton, Ohio, was terribly mutilated while fileing a saw on Monday last. Some one turned on steam, and the saw nearly severed Coon's leg before his perilous situation was discovered.

THE Owenton (Kentucky) *News* says: "Colby Hammonds, of this county, near Lusby's Mill, a few days ago found a tortoise, upon the *carapax* or top covering of which was cut, in plain letters, the name of Daniel Boone, and also the figures 1780."

ALL bets that Grant would get a larger majority in Illinois than Greeley would get in Missouri are won. Grant's majority in Illinois already reaches 50,000, with several Republican counties to hear from. Greeley's majority in Missouri is less than 34,000.

NEAR Knoxville, Tennessee, Saturday week, Mrs. Robert Campbell left her infant child with a nurse and went to a spring not far away, when upon returning, she found that the nurse had been seized with a fit, and, falling with the child into the fire, both were burned to death.

FIFTY-ONE hours as the time of a week's labor is growing in popularity in Scotland. The Caledonian Railway at Perth, the Abroath Iron Foundry, and the great ship-builders, Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock, are among the latest employers to concede to this demand of their men.

ROSENSWEIG, who caused the death of Alice Bewlsby and tried to ship her remains by railroad in a trunk, was sentenced last November for seven years. He has now been awarded a new trial on several legal exceptions to the admissibility of certain evidences as to previous offenses committed by Rozensweig.

TENNYSON, in his last idyl, has exalted the snub nose in these lines:

Lightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.

"Tip-tilted" will henceforth take a prominent place in our language, and will come aptly to the aid of those who wish to describe a certain nasal formation without offense to the wearer.

THE Parkersburg West Virginia *Times and Gazette* says: "On Friday evening last, as a lot of school children were returning home from a school-house in the vicinity of Campbell's Creek, a little girl was pushed by a schoolmate upon the track of the Campbell's Creek Coal Company and run over and killed by the locomotive, which was just then passing."

ON Saturday a performing rhinoceros attached to Bailey's circus, New York, died of what is alleged to be epizootic. The immense carcass was taken to the morgue at Bellevue Hospital, and the medical staff held a *post mortem*. All the vital portions were found to be in healthy condition except the intestines, some of which were swollen to the size of a stovepipe.

A STEAM saw mill has been established at Pueblo Viejo, Jamaica, which requires to feed it three hundred men employed in the forests of Rio Fria cutting down cedars, mahogany, etc. A steam tug has been sent for to the United States to tow the rafts of timber to the mill. A cotton press is to be added to the machinery, as well as one for the extraction of the fibres from the plant called jenequen.

SEVERAL Columbus banks and capitalists have been victimized by Milton Fisher, residing about two miles south of Columbus, Ohio, by his forging indorsements to notes. The amount of his swindles is $5,200. Up to the time the rascality was discovered Fisher has enjoyed the full confidence of the community. He was always prompt in the settlement of business accounts, and an active member of the church.

A WOMAN entered the house of a man named Eunis, at Memphis, a few nights ago, during the family's absence, and robbed it of three hundred dollars and upward. Assisted by two or three other women, who remained outside, she had climbed into a window, and, being greatly excited, did not miss her garter, which she left near a bureau within. This was given to a detective and convicted her.

IN the small church belonging to the Monastery of St. Augustine, at Ramsgate, England, an imposing and significant ceremony has taken place. This was no less than the conferring a mitre on an Abbot, according to the ancient rite, which resembles in most respects the consecration of a bishop, and indeed has nearly the same effect. The event is noteworthy as being the first of its kind since the Reformation in England.

A BOSTON merchant having asked the question: "Who is responsible for the loss occasioned by the blowing up, with gunpowder, of the buildings in that city at the late fire?" the reply is made that the loss is precisely the same as if they had been burned. If the buildings blown up were at such a distance from the fire that it is doubtful if they would have burned, the city may be held responsible. An insurance case is quoted from Wendell's New York reports showing that the loss of buildings under such circumstances is loss by fire within the meaning of the policy of insurance.

FORTY-FOUR of the leading citizens of Cass County, Mo., have been indicted for participating in the tragic events which occurred in that locality last spring, when a Judge of the County Court, County Attorney Hines, and a Mr. Dutro were taken from a train and shot down in cold blood, for alleged connection with a fraudulent issue of county bonds. On Saturday thirty-six of the indicted parties appeared in Court and pleaded not guilty, and gave bonds to appear in February for trial. The balance, it is said, will soon report themselves.

WE regret to see the following in the columns of the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "A scientific gentleman who gives much of his time to the investigation of the domestic habits of bugs and butterflies declares that he has discovered a remarkable fact in connection with eels. A stream which flows through his grounds is full of eels, and he states that every evening, about dusk, these extraordinary fish leave the river to graze in the meadow. He says he intended to call the attention of Professor Agassiz to the fact, but could not leave the lower country until the great naturalist had departed."

A ROMANTIC and somewhat tragical event, involving love and possibly murder —a funeral and a marriage—is reported as having occurred in Lawrence, Kansas, last Wednesday. A young mulatto named William Drake, whose course of true love was somewhat roughened by the opposition of his proposed father-in-law, waylaid a funeral cortege on its return from the cemetery, and with the assistance of three of his brothers shot the old man, abducted the girl, took her to Lawrence, and was married in the street—the constable who had him in arrest kindly waiting until the ceremony was performed before taking the bridegroom to the calaboose. Jordan Cownch, the girl's father, is seriously wounded. Drake has evidently been a reader of dime novels, or he would have contrived some less sensational mode of getting possession of his sweetheart.

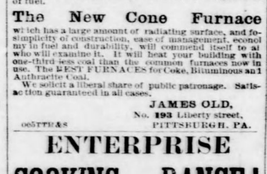
THE natural history editor of the Lexington (Ky.) *Press* tells this: "A lady residing in a city not a hundred miles from Lexington is the possessor of two pets—a monkey and a parrot—who are by no means congenial friends; in fact Mrs. C. was in the habit of locking up the monkey whenever she left the house, for fear of his belligerent qualities. One evening, alas! she neglected to do so, and the monkey coming in found the parrot ready for fight, and a very desperate one indeed. The monkey ruthlessly pulled out every feather of the unfortunate parrot, and broke up the mantel ornaments, and smashed things generally. When Mrs. C. returned she found the monkey chattering on the mantelpiece, and one crept the parrot, looking deeply injured, and greeted her with: 'We've had a hell of a time.' The appropriateness of the remark caused a shout of laughter."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Semo, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Cloaking Velvets!
Bonnet Velvets, Velveteens and Plushes, Ribbons and Flowers.
Frames and Flowers, Hats—new styles, Men and Boys' Hats.
Hoods and Scarfs, Men's Underwear.
Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Neck Ties, Men's Neck Ties.
HOSIERY,
Gloves, &c., &c.,
A FULL STOCK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET ST.,
Invite the Attention
OF
Close Cash Buyers
TO THEIR
EXTENSIVE LINES
OF
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED,
Every Department
Being replete and at the present
LOW SCALE OF PRICES,
And including many
Extra Good Drives
IN
SHAWLS, REPELLANTS,
Barred Dress Flannels,
FELT SKIRTS,
MEN'S AND LADIES'
Merino Underwear,
Gloves, Hosiery, Hoods, Scarfs, Nubias, Jackets,
BUCK AND SHEEP
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
Negligee Shirts, Cardegan Jacks,
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
And Notions of all kinds.
Wholesale Only.
EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS.
IN
DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS, SCARFS.
FURS, FURS.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
Miller's Screw Can,
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.

DRY GOODS.
Thurday, Nov. 21st,
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS!
At 25c. Heavy Mohair Poplins.
At 25c. Heavy Black Poplins.
At 25c. Black Alpacas.
At 50c. Black Alpacas—extra good.
At 65c. Black Alpacas—worth 75c.
Black and Colored Silks!
VERY CHEAP.
BLACK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS!
Blue Waterproof Cassimeres.
Flannels—Plain and Barred.
At 25c. Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 87½c. Gold Mixed and Black Waterproof.
Plaids! Plaids! Plaids!
All of the Famous Clan Tartans, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves.
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash Bruses Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor, and will stand any heat.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST PENNSYLVANIA Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ENTERPRISE
COOKING RANGE!

Is acknowledged by all that have seen or used it to be the
Best Range in the Market
For the following reasons:
Its durability, being the heaviest Range in the market.
It will make more hot water than any other Range.
It will burn less fuel than any other Range.
It is the most convenient Range in use.
It is warranted to bake perfectly in both the elevated double ovens.
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 WOOD STREET.
One Fire Will Last All Winter.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE
REVOLUTION,
A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.
Warranted to be Perfect in Operation
and the most powerful heating stove in the country.
Manufactured and for sale by
Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
NO. 194 LIBERTY STREET.
PITTSBURGH.
SCALES.
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Turner's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
48 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.
FORWARD AND UPWARD
ON
SECOND FLOOR
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Allegheny.
Blankets of all kinds!
COMFORTABLES, Low Priced;
COMFORTABLES, of our own make;
SHAWLS, Square and Long;
SHAWLS, Black and Mourning;
SHAWLS, Broche and Cashmere.
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
FURS, Children's and Ladies';
FURS, very low;
SKIRTS, for Ladies;
SKIRTS, for Children.
CLOAKS, for Children;
DRESSES, for Infants;
QUILTS, COVERLETS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.
Stock Complete at Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Boyard, Rose & Co.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Of all sizes and widths. English and American
FELT CARPETS,
1¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ yards wide.
Bordered Squares,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Linen Drugget, 3 yards wide,
Printed Crumb Cloths,
Very cheap. A fresh stock of all the above just opened at
M'Farland & Collins,
No. 71 and 78 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Druggets,
Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades,
Piano and Table Covers,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum, &c
Private Patterns unusually attractive.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue.
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
A. H. FRANCISCUS & Co.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Cream Pleas of Allegheny county, Pa. In finding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States. Our large business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods. See agents for
Celebrated American Washer,
PRICE $5.50.
The most perfect and successful Washer ever made
Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER
all parts of the State.
MEDICAL.
GETTYSBURG
Katalysine Water.
It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by the usands of grateful people who have been relieved from ill health by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to Paralytics. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis. It cures all forms of General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We Offer For Sale, Free From All Taxes,
Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.
Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.
Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN F. SCOTT, R. S. REYMER, J. H. BOBLANDT, H. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr, Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie, George McCleave, Henry Phillips, L. Morganstern, Augt. Kleber, Percy Roll.
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Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of New England steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-Derry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1872.

The cold, bracing atmosphere of to-day had no bad effect either in local money matters or the horse disease. More horses were seen on the streets to-day than there have been for the past two weeks, and more loans were made by the banks than there have been for a much greater length of time. The prospect that there is before long going to be a sufficiency of funds to meet all legitimate demands before the year closes up, becomes more assured, and the hope that Congress will immediately on assembling go to work in earnest and do something worthy of the representatives of a great people in the way of giving relief and stability to financial matters, increase confidence and prevent men from losing their wits and borrowing or trying to borrow money in November to pay obligations maturing in the latter part of December. Manufacturers are getting to the wall just as fast as they can without sacrifice finds to, and the amount of men hunting employment on the streets of this city was larger to-day than it has been since the close of the war, and before winter is well high half more it is thought that the number of people unable to obtain regular and constant employment will be largely increased. Prompt and correct action on the part of Congress will do much to relieve the pending troubles to the laboring people, and might in a great measure prevent them. Temporary relief is what is necessary now. Then, time could be had during the winter to mature and adjust measures for permanent good. Hasty legislation, save to bridge over an emergency, is at all times to be deprecated. Whatever alterations are made in the financial bearings of the Government ought to have all the consideration that the members of Congress are capable of giving them. Some propose a free banking law. Indeed, a large number of the business men of the country, who have given thought to the matter, believe that it is just what is wanted. Others seem to think that an increase in the volume of greenbacks would answer the purpose better, but in all these weeks to arrive at a conclusion as to what is best for permanent good; whereas an order for the re issue of the retired currency could be brought up and passed by Congress within a week after the organization is complete.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday says: The banks are pretty well drained all the time of their cash means to meet the legitimate business demands of their customers, but they generally come so near it as to prevent any great deal of trouble or any very high rates on the street, which is the best credit of the paper and of the borrowers is really unquestioned the rates are reasonable. Call loans range at from 6 to 7 per cent., and good commercial at all points from 7 to 10 per cent. Not well approved paper is quoted at from 1 to 2 per cent. a month.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of boards and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	112
U. S. Sixes—1881	116
" (coupons)	116¾
5-20— 1865	112¾
" 1865	112¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868 (coupons)	115¾
10-40s	107¾
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	113½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93½
Erie	53
Michigan Southern	88½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97
Rock Island	93¾
North Western, Common	85
Pacific Mail	88¾
Western Union Telegraph	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Union Pacific	34½
Toledo & Wabash	40¾
Fort Wayne	92
Adams Express	92
American Express	68¾
United States Express	77½
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	86
Harlem	113¾

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	83½
Reading R. R	97¾
United Co.'s, New Jersey	121
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	33½
Lehigh Valley R. R	89
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	59
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93½
Central Transportation	40¾

NEW YORK, November 20, 1872.

Money, which was very stringent during the morning, call loans being done at ⅛ per day, declined to 7 gold on the acceptance of two millions bonds by the Treasury; subsequently raised to 1-32 per day, but closed at 1-64

per cent. Discounts were close, 12 per cent, being the inside rate for prime. Sterling firmer under an improved demand and decreased supply; 60 days' 109¼@109⅝; sight 110. Gold quiet and heavy; fell to 111¾, advanced to 112¾, again declined, closing at 111⅝@111¾. Loans 5@7 gold for carrying, and 1-32 for a small lot. Clearings $63,000,000. Treasury disbursements $302,750. Exports of specie $39,000 silver bars. It is reported that Secretary Boutwell has called in for to-morrow ten per cent. of the four millions of greenbacks recently placed on deposit with National banks. Governments quiet and steady. Yesterday's purchases will all be paid for in legal tenders. State bonds dull and steady, with Tennessees very strong. Stocks were generally strong throughout the day. Pacific Mail advanced from 88¼ to 89 on the news of the safety of the Arizona. Northwestern common advanced from 85¾ to 86, with much activity and excitement in dealings, the stock being reported covered. Western Union advanced from 75¼ to 76¾. Ohios from 44¾ to 45¾, Rock Island from 93¾ to 95¾. Lake Shore from 88 to 88¾, and Erie from 52¾ to 53¾. The other fluctuations were small. The market closed dull, and, except Northwestern, a trifle off from the best rates, but generally steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881 116⅝@116⅞; do '62 112¾; do '64, 113⅝; do '65, 112⅞; do '65 new, 113; do '67, 115¼; do '68, 115; new 5s, 109¾; 10-40s 108; currency 6s 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6's, 91; Tennessee old, 74¾; do, new, 75¼; Virginia new 50s, do, old 48; North Carolina old 35; do, new 21¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cumberland Coal, 106; Western Union Telegraph 76¾; Quicksilver 48¾; Adams Express 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 86; United States 77¾; Pacific Mail 88¾; New York Central 93¼; Erie 53; Harlem 113¾; Michigan Central, 93; Michigan Southern 89; Illinois Central 126; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 97; Chicago & Rock Island 106¼; St. Paul 81¾; do preferred 94; Wabash 72¾; Fort Wayne 93; Chicago & Alton 108; Ohio & Mississippi 45¾; Burlington & Quincy 117; Lake Shore 88¾; Panama 311; Illinois Central 124; Union Pacific 100; Hartford & Erie 7.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1872.

APPLES.—We had very frequent demand and regular sales, but there is no change in prices, $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—4@6 cts per gallon.

BEANS.—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is quoted at $8@8½ per bbl. or 4 to 4½c per lb.

BUTTER.—There is a continued good demand for prime to choice roll, and prices are firm but unchanged, 25@28 cts.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, 23½@23½ for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CHESTNUTS.—$5,50@4 per bushel.

CIDER.—Is dull, but nominally unchanged; $8 per bbl.

COUNTRY LARD.—7¼@8¼ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $7@8 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

CHEESE.—The best brands of Goshen are still quoted at 18½@17 cents. Ohio Sweitzer, 15½@16½.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is but little inquiry for dried fruit of any kind, and prices are nominal at 4@6 cts for Apples, and 7@8 cts for halves Peaches.

EGGS.—There is a fair demand, but prices remain unchanged; 32 for fresh, guaranteed, and 2@30 for limed, according to quality.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—Spring wheat flours are firmer, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, though prices are unchanged, ranging from $7,00@8.00 for double superfine to prime Minnesotas. Red winter wheats steady at $8,00@8,50. Rye Flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN.—There is but little doing in any kind of Grain, and the market in a general way presents nothing important excepting that an increased demand soon is anticipated. Wheat is quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; 8 lots 61@65 cts for No. 2 red winter, and $1,80 @1,85 for white. Oats continue dull, but as the receipts are light and stocks somewhat reduced, there is no disposition to force sales, and prices are unchanged; 35@41 for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is in limited supply, and a shade firmer in consequence, but prices remain unchanged; 50 to 58c. Rye is still quotable at 78 @80 cts for No. 1, and 80 to 85 for common to fair and 90 to 95 for prime to choice.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues quiet, and the market is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, 12¼; Chesapeake Ex. C, 12¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 26 to 30c; 24 to 26c.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; Alspice, 18; Cassia, (in Cover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Baled is still quoted on wharf and track, at $26@30 per ton according to quality and condition, in small lots; $24 additional. Demand continues very good, at least it is so reported.

HONEY.—Sales 27@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

ONIONS.—In good supply and quoted at $2,50 @3 per bushel.

POTATOES.—Prime Peach Blows, by the car load, 70 cts per bushel; small lots in store, 75. Sweet firmer but unchanged; $3,50@4 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 12@14 cts. per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 7¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, Tic; Rib Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 17@18; Dried Beef, 13 c; Lard, in tierces, 9¼c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $15,50; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1,95 per bushel.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged; 93@95 cts. per gallon.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WOOL.—There is, as noticed in our last report, nothing doing in our market. The New York *Times*, of Tuesday, says: Despite the gushes of both domestic and foreign, especially the latter, have been in brisk demand, at very strong and advancing prices. Holders have been quite reserved in their offerings of stock, and have been claiming a further advance, a quotation of 4 cts per lb, which operated, to some extent, against free dealings. Manufacturers have shown more eagerness to purchase, though reluctant to pay extreme ruling rates. The trade on all hands has been more satisfactory. The Boston reports are of an excited, higher and irregular market, with dealers asking in many instances, an advance of 2 cts per lb. on the prices current before the great fire.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1872.

CATTLE.

The supply to-day was very full, considerably in excess of the same time last week, and while there was a full attendance of buyers, trade was very slow, and the general tone of the market weaker, in consequence of unfavorable advices from New York. In regard to prices there was a diversity of feeling among dealers; some salesmen quoted a decline of from 25 to 50 cts. per cwt; others, while conceding that the feeling was weak and business very dull, contended that there was as compared with last week no change. Both Philadelphia and New York were pretty fully represented, and there are about the usual number of country buyers in attendance, but they are all inclined to be bearish, and are holding off in hopes of forcing a decline; whether they will succeed or not it is difficult at this writing to determine, but the indications are that unless the arrivals should continue large during the next two days, which is hardly probable, that last week's prices will be sustained, particularly for medium and common grades. Extra will, however, be in good demand, and already intimated there were but few selling—buyers were very "bearish," alleging that prices were too high here in view of ruinous prices in New York. The best effort is being made to break the market, but we do not believe that it will succeed for the reason that holders are pretty still, and as a general thing, will ship on further east before they would make any material concession.

Quotations may be briefly given as follows: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 steers.....7 00@7 25
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers.....6 50@6 75
Good 1,000@1,100 steers.....5 75@6 25
Bulls.....2 50@3 00
Good to prime oxen 1,200@1,300.....5 00@7 00
Stock steers 900@1,000 lbs.....3 50@4 00

There were several lots of fancy stock on sale, some of which changed hands; one bunch of extra southern Ohio steer, averaging 1,060 lbs., sold at 7¼ cents; and another bunch, still better, brought close on to 8 cents; these, however, are fancy prices, and are no criterion of the market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The "rush" up to noon to-day was reported larger than during the same time last week, and scarcely as good in point of quality, however, with an increased demand, trade, particularly for the better grades, is fairly active, and prices are quoted 15 to 20 cts higher. There was a good demand yesterday and to-day for shipment to both Philadelphia and New York, and hence, notwithstanding the increased receipts, there were but few in the pens at noon to-day unsold; however, the Philadelphia men seemed to have about all they wanted, and if the receipts should be as large to night and to-morrow as they were yesterday and to-day, which is scarcely probable, prices will, in all probability, drop to the extent of the advance above noted. There were several bunches of very fine sheep, and, as might be expected, they brought fancy prices. Pierce, of Philadelphia, bought one lot (200 wool) averaging 165 lbs at 6¾; and Erisman paid 6¾ for another lot, averaging 120 lbs, to go to New York. Lambs—Erisman bought one bunch, weighing about 80 lbs, said to be the finest lot on sale in the market for many a day, at 7¾ and the same buyer paid 6¾ for another lot weighing 67 lbs. Quotations may be given as follows:

Fine wool, 100@110 lbs.....6 00@6 25
" " 90@95 lbs.....5 50@5 75
" " 80@85 lbs.....5 00@5 25
" " 70@75 lbs.....4 00@4 50
Sheep, per head.....3 00@4 00
Scalawags, per head.....2 00@3 00
Lambs.....5 00@7 00

HOGS.

The arrivals have been unusually large during the past two days, and there was no indication at noon to-day of any falling off during the next day or two to come in; with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, shippers generally buying sparingly, the market is dull and weak, and during the past twenty-four hours prices have dropped from 10@20 cts per cwt, and it is possible that the bottom has not yet been reached. The Philadelphia shippers are feeble in their buying, being apprehensive, we presume, of a movement from Baltimore similar to that of last week, and the Yorkers are not much better. The packers are taking a few, but not enough, in their present condition of affairs, to have any great influence on the market; hence, at this writing, with the pens full and continued liberal receipts and unfavorable advices from the east, the situation is not very encouraging for dealers, and no improvement is likely until there is a material falling off in the arrivals, and the supply considerably reduced. Quotations may be given as follows:

Prime Philadelphia hogs.....4 45@4 50
Prime Yorkers.....4 20@4 25
Nice Smalls, 130@150 lbs.....4 50@4 60

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 20.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; amber Michigan $1,45½@1,46½; No. 2 red winter $1,43@1,46. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 40c; low mixed 39½c. Oats 1 cent better; No. 2 29½@30¼c. Mess pork quiet and heavy; city packed mess $14@15. Lard 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1872.

Trade continues very quiet so far, at least, as this market is concerned, but hopes of an early improvement are entertained. Crude was quoted at Parker at $4,17½@4,20—the agency price remains unchanged at $4,55, but, of course, this is a nominal quotation, and has an existence only in name. Refined is quiet and unchanged; nominally, 26¼@27, delivered in Philadelphia, and 23¼@23½ on cars here.

Barrels unchanged; city make, $2,15; country, $2,00@2,10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.—Braun & Wagner 58 bbls to Neibold & Son, Baltimore.

Braun & W. 93 bbls to Waring. King & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 400 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 354 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Clinton Oil Co., 98 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

Central Ref. Co. 163 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 202 bbl, to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 380 bbls to Waring. King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F Co. 536 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & Oxnard 307 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3416

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sterling O W, acct. S. N. Stevenson.....160
Brilliant O W, acct. Duncan V.....160
Brilliant O W, acct. L. B. & Co.....308
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart.....81
Total.....949

Chicago Provisions Market—Alleged Manipulation.

The *Tribune* of Tuesday says: Provisions were more active, and a shade firmer, though five hogs were quoted steady at Saturday's prices, and in rather small supply for the season. Buyers were not urgent, but were willing to pay a little better prices, especially on pork as if they suspected that the combination to force down quotations on hogs is likely to be overdone. It has been the policy of the circulars that are run in the interests of the packers, for years past, to try to bear at the commencement of the season, and to bull at the end. Like the boy in the fable, they have cried "wolf" so often that now nobody takes any notice of it; and it is charged that the packers have taken hold of the matter for themselves, and are trying to force, where they cannot persuade. It is stated that in some places the packers have united so far as to appoint one man as buyer, who apportions his purchases among the combination according to the size of the facilities of each for handling the hogs. Of course, the expected effect of this arrangement is to cut off competition among buyers, and thus keep down prices to a minimum. It is not impossible that the packers will find themselves obliged to meet fire with fire, and unite upon one agent at each packing point; and that they are keeping back their consignments till such an arrangement is effected. The next thing we hear of may be that the hogs have met in convention and resolved that they will "increase and multiply" for sale at such prices as are offered by the packers. In that case, if these attempts at combining are seldom successful, and always result in mischief—they are but corners in another shape. In the present instances, buyers of lard and meats have held off till they could see the market touch bottom, and they will probably not take hold extensively till the question is settled, if that should take all winter.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomss.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co.p.....	3
Niniek & Co.b.....	4
Piper, O'Neil & Co.....	7
Total.....	17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Moorhead.m.....	5
McKnight P & Co.m..	2
Total.....	7

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Carnagie & Co.m.....	3
Caughey & H.m.....	3
Niniek & Co.m.....	9
Total.....	14

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 20.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92¾; 5-20s '65, 90¾; do '67, 93; 10-40s 87¼; new 5s, 90@85¾. Erie 41¾.

FRANKFORT, November 20.—5-20s 82, 90⅝.

PARIS, November 20.—Rentes 52f 60c.

ANTWERP, November 20.—Petroleum refined 53¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—Cotton closed with a hardening tendency; middling upland 9⅝@9¾; New Orleans 10¼; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red western spring wheat 11s 2d@11s 10d; red winter 11s 8d@11s 9d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 28s 7d. Cheese 58s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Cotton strong and higher; middling upland 19¾c; sales futures 14,200 bales; November 19 5-16@19 5-16c; December 18¾@18 15-16c; January 19 3-16@19¼c; February 18¾@19¼c; March 19 3-16@19⅝c; April 19⅝@19 9-16c; May 19 13-16@19⅝c. Flour steady and in fair export demand; superfine western and State $5,80@6,80; fancy white wheat extra $7,75@8,85; extra Ohio $6,85@7,05; St. Louis $7,00@11,00. Corn meal quiet; western $3,25. Whisky steady and in fair demand at 91c. Wheat 1@2c higher and in fair export demand; sales prime No. 3 spring $1,46; rejected spring $1,30@1,40; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,54@1,55. Rye unchanged. Barley firm; western 86@90c. Corn firmer with fair inquiry; steamer western mixed 68½c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats dull; old western mixed 51@52c; new 45@46c. Beef quiet and firm at 3¾@13c. Leather firm at 28@30c; Orinoco 27@27½c. Wool irregular and unsettled at 64@65c for fleece. Coffee and sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 81@87c. Petroleum crude, 14½c; refined, 27½@27¾c. Turpentine firm at 50c. Provisions—Mess pork dull and lower at $15,37½@15,40. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull and heavy; middles firm; short clear for December, 8¾@8¼c; February, 7¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8 3-16@8 9-16c; kettle, 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured iron steady; ingot lake dull at $30,75@31,00. Pig iron unchanged; bar dull and heavy at $120; Russia, $16 in gold. Nails unchanged; cut, $9; clinch, $6,50@8,00; horse shoe, 2¼@2¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Flour dull; double extra $4@4,25; treble $7,25@8; family $8,50@10. Corn easier; mixed 64c; yellow and white 65c. Pork dull and nominal; new $15; old $15,50. Bacon lower; 7¾@11¾c. Lard irregular; new sugar cured 16¾c. Lard dull; tierce 8¾@8¾c; keg 10¾c. Sugar in good demand; common 7¾c; fair 8¾c; good fair 9¾c; choice 10¾c; yellow clarified 10¾c; white 11¾c. Molasses firmer; good 57@59c; prime 60@62c; choice 62@65c. Whisky quiet; Louisiana 90 per cent., 93c; choice Cincinnati 99c. Coffee quiet; 14¾@15¾c. Cotton firmer; middling 19¾c; low good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 5,200 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,052, Havre 2,779 bales.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—Flour: demand fair and prices advanced at $7,10@7,30. Corn quiet; old 40@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 27@28c. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; red $1,47@1,55. Groceries steady with a moderate demand. Oils quiet and unchanged. Butter and cheese steady with a moderate demand. Pork quiet at $13,50@14,00, as to age. Lard quiet; kettle 7¾c. Bulk meats quiet; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7c. Bacon: jobbing sales; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10¾c. Whisky firmer at 90c. Sugar steady for new. Hogs active at $4,00@4,10. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Business is very fair for this period of the season, and commission houses and jobbers are distributing a considerable amount of goods. The market is strong for both cottons and woolens. Flannels are active. The stocks have not been so low in first hands for nine years, and advanced prices are maintained. Prints and rolled jaconets are active, and the latter are getting scarce in the market. A. Hamilton & Co., dry goods jobbers of Boston, have suspended. Dry goods are quiet; prices steady. Linens are doing better. Cotton velvets and velveteens are selling very low at auction.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; superfine $4,25@3,00; extra $5,25@6,75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 31½c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 29½c. Barley dull but unchanged; No. 2at 66c. Whisky steady at 90c. Mess Pork $13,00. New dry salt bones and in good demand; packed shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 7@7¼c. Bacon lower; shoulders 9½c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Lard quiet; 7¾@8 7½c asked for future. Hogs lower at $3,80@ 3,85. Cattle unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 20.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand at low rates; No 1 spring $1,17@1,19; No 2 $1,07½ cash. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 31¾ @32c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 23c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 55c. Barley quiet and weak; fall No 2 68c. Mess pork $13 for spot. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 7½c. Green meats and dry salt held at previous prices. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 20.—1 car lumber, Crystal Glass Co; 2 do s iron, Wilson Glass Co; 105 bxs cheese, J S Dilworth & Co; 605 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 20 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 6 do copper, Park & Co; 24 do apples, Volgt M & Co; 100 do flour, W France; 5 cars c copper, C G Hussey; 1 do stone, S S Knox; 2 do lumber, N Seibert; 1 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 5 tres hams, E H Meyers & Co; 3 bbls handles, J M Fleeker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Nov. 20.—1 car potatoes, Gerwig & Son; 6 do coal, Carnagie K & Co; 6 do do, Reese G & Co, 2 do do, A M Harris; 2 do do, Brilliant O W; 4 bbls 2 hides, 4 do do, Seibert F B; 4 do do, 2 do d do, A McAuley; 1 car c wheels, Lyon S & Co; 95 sks do, Jas Mc-Cracken; 1 box butter, J O'Brien; 1 bbl eggs, Volgt M & Co; 6 d hogs, 1 kettle lard, C H Wiggent; 2 sks flour, R Owens.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—4 sks coffee, 62 g hides, Wm Flacens, 4 cars staves, C A Wormcastle; 3 do do, C Strott; 1 do do, J P Wood, 2 cars hay, J Graham; 23 bxs c tin, Harris & F; 2 pkgs g wax, J F Smith & Co; 1 car c corn, 42 sks potatoes, Houck McC & Co; 1 car oats, T Brady & Co; 14 bdls g hides, J Caffery & Co; 10 casks pearls, Keysione F G Co; 5 qr bxs tobacco, A S Gilmore; 10 bbls apples, 135 bbls apples, Volgt M & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car potatoes, P Duff & Son; 52 bbls cider, Loh & C; 1 car hay, John Burns; 25 bbls apples, H J McCracken; 20 do do J Frazer, 6 kegs g butter, Head C & Co; 9 do do do E Moye & Co; 400 bbls flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 100 do do, 8 Lindsay Jr & Co; 100 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins, 200 do do, owners 162 sks rye, W J Meek; 1 car middlings, Schellback & H; 1 do do, Laing & McK.ilip; 200 bbls flour, Seghurner & Vi; 100 do do, Watt, L & Co; 50 tes lard, J Dalzell & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R. Nov. 20.—1 car straw, A J Hagan; 18 bgs feed, Wm Ferguson; 76 sks barley, F Schilds; 1 stove

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Thanks for the Mistake! Who may marry and why. What? Impediments, causes and cure every one should read before they marry. Sent in sealed envelope, 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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HOME NEWS.

Ayers Latin School.

Examination of classes in this institution for the month of November will be held to morrow (Friday) morning, commencing at nine o'clock. Committee: Rev. Joseph Milligan, S. M. Raymond, Esq., Colonel A. S. M. Morgan, Alexander Nimick, W. A. McClurg, J. L. Marshall, H. P. Mann.

The Way They Go.

Our friend W. George Gibson, Esq., the popular and efficient freight agent for several years of the C. & P. and P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad Companies in Allegheny, like a sensible man, as he is, entered into marriage relations on Tuesday with a most estimable lady, whom we congratulate on being the choice of so worthy a gentleman.

Slight Fire.

The alarm sounded at half past five o'clock last evening, from box 58, corner of Fifth and Craft avenues, was caused by a fire in the house of John Manford, on Fifth avenue, near the Oakland brewery. The fire originated in the bed-room, and the bed was destroyed; but little other damage was done. The house is owned by John Bryan.

Anniversary Meeting.

To-night at the Third Presbyterian Church, the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, hold their anniversary meeting; we trust that there will be a good turn out of all those interested in the Association and its work, as the meeting will without doubt be an interesting one. For the accommodation of persons living along the line of the P. R. R., the superintendent, Mr. Pitcairn, has consented to run a special train, leaving Union Depot at close of meeting, and running as far as East Liberty.

The Unterrified.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock the Democratic City Committee held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of adopting some measure whereby the vote of the party might be brought out at the city election in December. Chris. Magee, Esq., the Chairman of the committee, presided, and Mr. Chas. B. Strain acted as temporary secretary. A resolution was passed instructing the chairman to appoint members of the committee from the new wards, and also advising the nomination of tickets in all the wards for the December elections.

Bitten by a Dog.

On Tuesday afternoon a little girl living at Homewood, was attacked and severely bitten by a ferocious dog. The child screamed for help, and her mother ran to her assistance. With a club she attempted to beat the dog off, but this only enraged the animal the more, and it immediately turned upon the lady. Before further assistance arrived she was badly injured by the teeth of the animal. Finally, a gentleman who heard the cries for help, succeeded in beating the dog off. The woman and the child were at once taken to Dr. Clark, and are now doing well, though the injuries of the little girl are very severe. The dog was afterwards shot and killed by his owner.

Indisputable.

"In my estimation, Granite, both foreign and domestic, is the material par excellence for monumental purposes, both for looks and durability." JOHN CHISLETT,
Supt. Allegheny Cemetery.

The largest and finest display of Scotch and American Granite Monumental Work to be found in the two cities is at the warerooms and yard of Messrs. Dodds & Caskey, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, Pittsburgh. They also have a large assortment of new and elegant designs. Orders for work wanted in the spring and summer should be placed now. Call and see them. The utmost pains taken to please and satisfy patrons.

The Case of John McGinniss.

A case is now being tried in the Court of Common Pleas, to which is attached considerable interest; we refer to that of John McGinniss, an elderly man, about seventy-five years of age, who is the defendant in a suit brought by his wife and children, to have the property taken from his hands and placed in the charge of a commissioner. The defendant owns valuable land in the vicinity of Wills station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, valued at between three and four hundred thousand dollars. It is alleged that the excessive use of strong drink has unfitted the defendant for properly managing his estate, and for this reason it is demanded that the property should be placed in the hands of a commissioner.

Laing & McKallip.

We took occasion once before to speak of the enterprising and accommodating character of this firm, whose warehouses and counting rooms are at Nos. 347, 411 and 413 Liberty street. The season of the year makes it proper to refer just now, to the anthracite coal department of their business. For two years past they have been bringing from the east large quantities of the best varieties of this coal, their custom for which, owing to its cleanliness and great superiority to other coal, for various domestic uses, has rapidly increased. They have large facilities for receiving and storing and also for promptly delivering the coal to any quarter of the city. The very many in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who use anthracite coal are advised to call on Laing & McKallip, and learn for themselves that it is the best place to procure their supplies.

Opposed to Division.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth ward was held on Tuesday evening at the Washington school house, for the purpose of protesting against the division of the ward into two precincts. On motion, Mr. Smith was called to the chair, and Mr. Ross secretary. Mr. Smith stated in a few remarks the object of the meeting.

On motion of T. R. Sill:

Resolved, That the members of Select Council from the Seventeenth ward be, and are hereby instructed to have the ordinance dividing said ward into two precincts repealed.

After a full discussion, by Jos. Campbell, J. W. Riddell, Dr. Covert, Jas. Essler, Bufum and others, the resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Stolen Goods.

About six o'clock last evening Detective Pender noticed a suspicious looking character on Webster avenue, carrying a large bundle. The Detective kept his eye on him, and the man walked up onto Wylie avenue, and went into a second-hand clothing store, where he opened his bundle and exposed a large quantity of clothing for sale. The Detective arrested him and took him to the Mayor's office. He had the following list of clothes with him, which he said he had purchased for $2.25: one lady's barred shawl, one shoulder cape, one sacque, one piece pantaloon stuff, one piece of black doeskin, one shirt and piece of gray cloth. The man gave his name as John Syne, and was placed in the lockup for a hearing.

Generous.

It will be remembered that the cars on the three branches of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway were removed two weeks ago yesterday, on account of the epizootic, and of course a large number of conductors were driven out of employment. They remained without work for eleven days, expecting every day that the cars would resume. Last week the men were employed but three days, and at the end of the week Commodore W. J. Kountz, the President of the road, very generously paid each of them ten dollars for his three days' work, that they might have enough to pay for their board during the two weeks they were idle. The kindness of the President was duly appreciated by the employees.

Badly Burned.

A little daughter of Mr. John Ulrich, who lives at the corner of James and Second streets, Allegheny, was very badly burned yesterday morning, though her injuries are not considered fatal. About eight o'clock Mrs. Ulrich had occasion to go out on the street, and the child, who is seven years of age, was left alone in the room. A few minutes later the mother heard the screams of the little girl, and rushing into the room found her clothes in flames. She hastily seized a blanket and smothered the flames, but not before the unfortunate child was very badly burned about the lower limbs and body. A physician was summoned, and the little sufferer received every attention possible. It is supposed that the clothes of the child caught fire from the grate. Last evening she seemed much easier, and it is thought that she will recover.

DROPPED DEAD.

Sad Occurrence on the South Side.

Last evening some excitement was created in Brownstown (South Side) by the announcement that a well known citizen, Mr. Wm. Ervin, had died suddenly. Mr. Ervin was employed at the American Iron works, having the position of head or "boss" watchman. He appeared in his usual health yesterday, and after supper went on duty at the mill, and while going his rounds, suddenly dropped to the ground. He was observed by some of the men in the mill, who ran to his relief, but he was motionless when they reached him, and before medical aid could be had life was extinct. The cause of his death was heart disease.

A FATAL FALL.

An Intoxicated Man Killed at a Stone Quarry.

On Tuesday afternoon James Donavan met with a frightful death at George McComb's stone quarry, at the head of Hiland avenue, in the Nineteenth ward. The deceased was employed at the quarry, and lived a short distance above it on the hill. On Tuesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, he was seen walking up the hill on his way home, slightly intoxicated. After this nothing was seen of him until yesterday morning, when his body was found at the bottom of the hill, in a horribly mangled condition, having fallen a distance of thirty-eight feet.

Cornor West was summoned, and yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was forty-eight years of age and a native of Ireland. He leaves a wife and eight children. The jury recommended that the owner of the quarry put a fence around it in order to prevent further accidents.

The cold snap that weare now enjoying reminds us of our duty, and tells us to prepare for winter. Our lady readers will find a splendid assortment of Sacques and Talmas, Silk, Velvet, Velveteens and Beaver cloth, suitable for making warm garments, at H. J. Lynch's, 96 Market street. The goods were received yesterday by Mr. Lynch, and cannot fail to suit those in need of them. Mr. Lynch has also received a large variety of Country Blankets, Shawls and Dry goods, which will be opened ready for inspection to-day. The character of the house is so well known to all, it would be useless for us to say, you will find everything as represented. Remember, 96 Market street is his number.

Maloja Grapes, Havana Oranges, Vanilla, Chocolate, Cocoanut and Rose, Caramels, Fine Chocolate Cream Drops, Boston Vanilla and Rose Taffies, at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn street, Library building.

"THE GLASS."

Another Conference on the Observatory Glass. The "Hearing" Last Night.—A Lively Colloquy Between the Lawyers.—A Sudden Ending of a Fraternal Scene.

The "Observatory glass robbery" formed the subject for another little scene at the Allegheny Mayor's office last evening. The particular way in which the matter was brought to the surface this time was by an information which Chief Clark preferred against the man Shaw for receiving stolen goods. At seven o'clock there were indications of a gathering, and at half-past seven His Honor, Mayor Gallow, took the throne in the front office, flanked on either side by reporters—just six in all. An equal number of gentlemen learned in legal lore, gave variety to the throng outside the bar, which embraced a sprinkling of Councilmen, several city officials, a full corps of police, and a filling in of spectators. Mr. Moore, who appeared for the plaintiff, serenely reclined in a chair to the right, Mr. Johnston for the defendant faced him from the left and between the legal twain was left by courtesy sufficient "standing room only" for the defendant. A calm gas light and a smoky stove furnished the proper weird accompaniments to the scene. The services were commenced by the calling of Chief Clark to the stand, but before he had got one word away, counsel for plaintiff, stood with a new idea, called for Chief Irwin of Pittsburgh. That official, with a bland smile stepped forward, meekly folded his arms, took a cursory glance at the ceiling, then at the floor, and finally fixed his benignant gaze upon the magistrate directly in front of him. He was sworn, and the colloquy commenced.

Counsellor Moore, (with grave deliberation)—Mr. Irwin, will you please state, in the presence that you know concerning this Observatory robbery as it is called.

Chief Irwin, (mildly)—Well, no sir, I can't state all I know. I'll tell anything I know concerning Mr. Shaw's connection with the case.

Counsellor Moore, (mystified and surprised—You can't what?

Chief Irwin, I can't tell all I know, but will tell anything about Mr. Shaw's connection with the case.

Counsellor Moore, (chafingly seeing a fight)—Do I, sir, understand you to say you won't tell all you know; that you propose only to answer questions directly affecting Shaw?

Chief Irwin, (serenely)—That's what I'm here for. I can't state anything unless in direct regard to this case of Shaw, ——this charge against him of receiving stolen goods.

Counsellor Moore, (amazed)—Do I clearly understand that you will not answer my question?

Counsellor Johnston (interposing)—Mr. Irwin I suppose, has prudential reasons for not answering such a question. To tell all he knew might defeat the ends of justice.

Counsellor Moore, (interrupting—How's that Do—

Counsellor Johnston (continuing)—Why he is an officer.

Counsellor Moore—That don't make any difference. (Sotto voce)

Mr. Moore's flow of eloquence was here interrupted by the appearance of a new actor in the scene—Counsellor Moreland, who rose somewhere in the back ground, and remarked in his sonorous way, "If your Honor, please, Mr. Irwin has prudential res—"

Counsellor Moore—What have you got to do with it.

Counsellor Moreland, (with emphasis), — A great deal, sir. I am here as Mr. Irwin's counsel, and—

Counsellor Moore—Why he's not on trial.

The Mayor, (corroboratively)—That's correct. Mr. Irwin is a witness not a defendant.

Counsellor Moreland (unabashed)—Perfectly right sir, *per-fect-ly* right. But, sir, I am his legal adviser, and am here for that purpose. He is a police officer, and, as such, cannot be compelled to answer irrelevant questions, not bearing on the direct issue before you, that might prejudice the business he has in hand. He can refuse to tell "all he knows" of the robbery, and I have so advised him to do, but he can and will tell all about this gentleman Shaw's connection with the affair. I appeal, sir, to Your Honor, to protect him.

Counsellor Moore (astounded)—A more preposterous thing I never heard in my life; that this man because he is a police officer, can refuse to answer questions before a proper tribunal; that he is to be the judge of what is a legal question; that he can tell just what he thinks proper, and keep back the rest. It's monstrous sir. Why no lawyer that has any reputation worth a straw would make such a proposition; and I say this man Shaw answer, or, if he don't, I'll ask Your Honor to commit him for contempt. Sensation among the officers. A pause.

Counsellor Johnston—I wish to make a statement that—

Counsellor Moore—I object, I ask the Mayor to decide this question.—

Counsellor Johnston—Before he decides I—

Counsellor Moore—No sir, we don't want any more talk unless it's on the direct question.

Counsellor Moore, (indignant)—I guess I know what I'm doing, and don't want to be dictated to by you. I say—

Counsellor Moore—Do you object to the competency of this witness?

Counsellor Johnston—No, sir, but—

Counsellor Moore—That's all, then. I'll object to your talk. I appeal to the Mayor.—

The legal gentlemen then simultaneously arose, each striving to claim His Honor's undivided attention, and exceeding his desire by vociferous appeals for his rights, accompanied by lively gesticulations. The Magistrate finally remarked to Mr. Johnston, "I guess I'll have to decide against you." and it was the old story upon the troubled waters. Both gentlemen sat down and became legally pacific.

Counsellor Johnston was then allowed to proceed with his direct; but the objection to the question put to the witness because it was far broader than the circumstances of the case required. If proof was desired of the robbery and receiving of the stolen goods, then at the floor, and finally fixed his benignant gaze upon the magistrate directly in front of him. He was sworn, and the colloquy commenced.

Counsellor Moore, (with grave deliberation)—Mr. Irwin, will you please state, in the presence that you know concerning this Observatory robbery as it is called.

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Counsellor Johnston was then allowed to proceed with his direct; but the objection to the question put to the witness because it was far broader than the circumstances of the case required. If proof was desired of the robbery and receiving of the stolen goods, then at the present moment the question was now in relation to Mr. Shaw receiving the Observatory Glass.

The Mayor.—I'll be compelled to rule against you. I think the question is a proper one. We want to get all the facts.

Counsellor Johnston.—I is very important to my client that the thief in this case be brought to justice. Now if the witness tells all he knows, that end might be defeated; therefore I'm compelled to ask that this case be arrested here.

Counsellor Moore.—You waive a hearing and give bail for court.

Counsellor Johnston.—Exactly.

The Mayor.—I supposed it would come to that.

A general smile of an audible character went round the circle, at this sudden ending, and in a few minutes the office was cleared. The bail was fixed at $2000. His Honor cheerfully remarking to the defendants that he might remain in the office "proper security was given. He was "remaining" at last accounts, but prefers work at work to secure bail.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

J. A. Mueller, of Pittsburgh, on motion of S. H. Geyer, Esq., Robinson F. Downy, of Greene county, on motion of A. E. Wilson, Esq., and John J. Wickham, of Beaver county, on motion of Frank Wilson, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Kelly vs. the Commonwealth; Greene county. Argued by Downey for plaintiff in error, and by Gordon contra.

Horner vs. Smith; Greene county. Submitted by Wylie for plaintiff in error. No appearances for defendant.

Hart et. all's appeal; Greene county. Argued by Black for plaintiff in error, and by Downey contra.

Peterson vs. Crain; Greene county. Argued by Downey for plaintiff in error.

King, et al. vs. Brooks; Fayette. Argued by Howell for plaintiff in error, and by Downer contra.

Hutchman's Executors' appeal; Lawrence county. Submitted by Gilleland for appellants, and McCombs contra.

Campbell vs. Laughlin, et al.; Fayette. Alternative mandamus to Prothonotary McDonald to restore certain notes of evidence to the record. Return read and argued. Peremptory mandamus refused, at costs of complainants. Cause argued Wednesday for plaintiff in error. Playford, contra, not heard, and therefore judgment affirmed *Per Curiam*.

Murray's Executors vs. Sharp, Beaver, and same vs. Imbre. Argued together by Frank Wilson for the plaintiff in error, and by Wickham contra.

Dickerson vs. Scott, Washington. Crumrine and Patterson for plaintiff in error, and Wilson contra.

Buchanan's appeal, Washington. Argued by McClung for appellants.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of Mary McGinnis vs. John Maginnis, which has occupied the attention of this Court for several days will finish on the direct testimony for both sides has concluded, and some time taken up with rebutting evidence which had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

Trial List for To-day.

80. Roberts adm'r vs. Roberts, Martin & Co.
63. City of Allegheny vs. Braum.
64. Maley vs. Phillips.
66. Fanhausers et al. vs. Mt. Pleasant R. R. Co.
67. Risher & Co. vs. S. B. "Star."
68. Madison Iron Mining Co. vs. McKelvy et al.
71. John D. Scully vs. John McClaren.
72. Risher & Wilson vs. N. J. Bigley.
79. Perry vs. Perry.
82. Satterlee vs. Graham et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The jury in the case of Samuel Lewis vs. J. D. Rathbey found for the plaintiff in the sum of $647.

In the case of Conrad Holland, for use, vs. Philip Weyman and others, the plaintiff took a non suit.

Trial List for To-day.

9. Buente & Co. vs. Dr. A. G. Walter.
10. Conrad Holland, for use, vs. Wm. Dougler's exrs.
13. Gottlieb Hare vs. Christ Kuhlman's exrs.
15. James Wise vs. John Hagan.
33. Allegheny City vs. John Huckenstein.
36. William L. Bigelow vs. Alex. Caseday.
39. Thomas W. Briggs vs. Wm. W. Rogers.
54. H. W. Kirkpatrick vs. Joshua Stevenson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

Still on trial, the case of Bowen vs. Robinson et al., action in ejectment to recover a tract of land territory near Parkers Landing.

Grain, Flour, Lime, &c.

Elsewhere we have alluded to the extensive business done by Laing & McKallip in anthracite coal. Large as this part of their business is, it is by no means all, nor yet the chief part of their large mercantile business. Those who visit their extensive warehouses, No. 347, 411 and 413 on Liberty street, will find that they are not less prepared to supply their friends with any quantity of Flour, Grain and Feed, or with the best qualities of *Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement or Perrysburg White Lime.* These are commodities that are wanted for daily consumption by a great many people, and those who try Laing & McKallip will find them as accommodating and fair dealing as they are enterprising in providing for all wants in their lines of trade. Give them a trial.

Mince Meat, prepared by ourselves, put up in ¼ gall., 1 and 2-gallon jars, ready for use. Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue, above Sixth street.

BREVITIES.

....This afternoon Allegheny Councils will inspect the Troy Hill road.

....Oxen found it difficult to navigate yesterday morning on account of the slippery streets.

....That coming prize fight is for $1,000 a-side. No "chin music" is the motto of the valiant buffers.

....On the 8th of next month Charlotte Cushman, one of America's greatest actresses, will read at Library Hall.

....At a meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils the contract for the construction of the Marilla alley sewer was awarded to Wm. T. Dunn for $2,813, and for the main sewer on Lane alley to Chas. Faulkner for $9,660.

....Yesterday Mr. John Peat, owner of a tract of land near Dravosburgh, filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of viewers to assess damages caused by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad in running their tracks through his property. The Court appointed November 30th as the day for hearing the case.

....This afternoon between two and four o'clock, Mr. Herolds, proprietor and patentee of a Patent Fire Escape, will exhibit the benefits of his invention at the Monongahela House. The patent consists of a rope, or wire ladder, and Mr. H., who is a large man, proposes to let himself down from the top story of the house by means of the apparatus, in order to prove its efficiency.

....The Cleveland Councils have passed an ordinance, without a dissenting vote, annexing seven square miles additional territory to that city. The territory annexed includes a small tract lying between the present city limits and Glenville, the entrance to Lake View Cemetery, and a portion of territory adjoining the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth wards, sufficient to straighten the city boundary lines.

....On Tuesday evening the streets were made very slippery by the snow, and walking, in some places, was a very difficult art. About half past nine o'clock Herman Globis, a resident of Mount Washington (Thirty-second ward), was pushing his home where his family slipped and fell on the ground. He fell with such violence as to break his left leg, just above the ankle. Dr. McCormick was called and reduced the fracture.

....Henry Taylor was arrested in Allegheny on Tuesday night, on a charge of cheating by bailee, the information having been made six months ago, before Mayor Callow. The information was made by his brother, who had employed to the defendant to clothes to clean, alleges that Henry appropriated the money to his own use. Young Taylor was placed in the lockup, and shortly afterwards the Captain found him digging at the wall of the cell with his knife. The prisoner was removed to another cell.

....Yesterday morning two coats were stolen from a clothes cleaning establishment at No. 7 Seventh street. Detectives Scott and Long proceeded to investigate the matter and found that a man had brought two coats to George Cohen's store, on Liberty street, and offered them for pawn. Cohen refused to take them, and the man pawned them at a shop on Sixth avenue. Presently he returned with a companion who redeemed the coat, and while attending to this matter the original thief stole an overcoat from the shop. A man named Thomas Powers, who was wearing the stolen overcoat was arrested at the "House" on Duquesne Way yesterday, and was locked up for a hearing.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of thirty-one common cases at the hearing, yesterday morning.

MARGARET NEWTON made information before Mayor Gallow, of Allegheny, charging her with disorderly conduct in using vile and abusive language. A warrant was issued.

ANN PATTON made an information yesterday before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, charging her husband, James Patton, with surety of the peace. His wife will not be troubled with him for a period of one calendar month.

WILLIAM MAYER was about to swear Wm. Shane, slightly, for drunkenness, at the hearing yesterday morning. Schane commenced to curse and used very abusive language towards His Honor. For ninety days William will languish at Claremont.

WM. W. ANDERSON made an information yesterday before Alderman Baillie, of Allegheny, charging John Snodgrass, a school teacher, with having severely abused his son who was one of defendant's scholars. A warrant was issued.

WILLIAM GRAHAM walked into the Allegheny lock-up yesterday and very abruptly proceeded to lecture the Captain, and behaved in a very disorderly and ungentlemanly manner. It cost him just twenty-five dollars and the expense of the trial.

BENJAMIN POWERS is an affectionate and loving husband, but occasionally his passion is expressed in a manner emphatic to be pleasant. So Mrs. P. thought, and when she stated her convictions to Mayor Callow Mr. Powers was fined $25.

MAYOR CALLOW had five cases at the hearing yesterday morning. Wm. Graham and Benjamin Powers for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, in default of the payment of a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, were sent to the Work House for thirty days.

MATTHEW STEEL is most happily named, if the information of A. B. Lynch is to be believed. The latter alleges that he was calmly enjoying a smoke with his merschaum pipe in a saloon, when the defendant snatched it out of his mouth. The pipe was valued at twenty dollars. A warrant was issued.

JAMES J. MCDONALD, an Allegheny constable, made an information charging Catharine McDonald with beating and biting the constable's sale, and otherwise interfering with him in the discharge of his duty. Alderman McMasters had the defendant arrested on a charge of malicious mischief, and she gave bail for a hearing.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters B. Winkins made an information against W. Meyer, whom he charged with assault and battery and surety of the peace. The parties reside in Oakland, and the prosecutor alleges that the defendant knocked him down, kicked him and threatened to take his life. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for court.

THE THIEVES CAUGHT.

The Small-pox Hospital Robbery—A Tramp Over the Hills—Following up a Trail—The Arrest of the Men.

The parties who robbed the Allegheny Small-pox Hospital are now in the lockup,—having had but a short enjoyment of their gains. It will be remembered that the hospital was entered a few days ago and the bed clothing and other articles carried off. The fact of the robbery was made known Monday evening, and Chief Clark and Health Officer Hoch went up to Claremont Tuesday afternoon to make an investigation. They discovered that Wm. Penn Herriott, a white man, and "Bones" McFarland (colored) had been discharged from the work-house the day of the robbery. So following up this information the detectives found a clue to the thieves. They had been seen in Sharpsburg, and had sold a shot gun stolen from the hospital to a man near Claremont. Feeling confident that they had a trace of the thieves, one of the contractors at the work house, who knew the suspected parties, agreed to go with the Chief in order to identify them. It was ascertained that "Bones" said he was working in East Liberty, but after crossing the river in a skiff and walking to that place the Chief found that "Bones" lived at Negley's Run. The house was reached about nine o'clock last night, and McFarland, who was in bed, was taken in custody. An overcoat, some blankets, and a number of knives and forks, all of which were identified by Health Officer Hoch, were found in the house. About twelve o'clock the officers and prisoner reached the city, and proceeded at once to the Young Men's Home, where Herriott was found. He had on a coat stolen from the hospital, and other articles were found in his possession. The men were taken over and furnished with lodgings in the Allegheny lock-up.

Last evening they were called up for a hearing, which resulted in their being held for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

IN MEMORIAM.

The High Mass Over the Late Bishop O'Connor—Impressive Services at the Cathedral—An Eloquent Sermon.

Possibly four thousand persons, Protestant's and Catholics, gathered together yesterday in St. Pauls Cathedral to pay a last and fare well homage to the memory of the late and much lamented Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, once Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh. The months' mind mass, a peculiarity of the Catholic church only, yesterday, the first months anniversary of the death of the great prelate and pioneer of Catholicism in this section. It was an universally solemn Portifical High Mass and very sorrowful in character, even to those who least understood the grave ceremonies of the occasion. Bishop Domenec was the elder celebrant, with Very Rev. Father Hickey as Master of Ceremonies. Some eighty clergy and theological students of the diocese were present up in the alter, together with Bishop Wood of Philadelphia, Bishop O'Hara of Scranton, Bishop Mullen of Erie, Abbe Wimmer of Westmoreland, Vicar Garland of Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. Jas. O'Connor, (brother of the deceased bishop) of Philadelphia, and many other distinguished Catholic priests. The altar was appropriately draped in sombre mourning, and bore an imitative catafalque crowned with bishopric paraphernalia indicating the great grief of the congregation over the loss of so good a spiritual father as was Bishop O'Connor. An eloquent panegyric was pronounced on the deceased by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, who was first to acquaint the deceased with his appointment as Bishop of this Catholic diocese. The service was beautiful and affecting, moving many to tears. The choir did especially well on the occasion and rendered the church nooks allotted for such occasions with good taste and mournful effect.

Fine Mink

Sable setts at the Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

We again take pleasure in calling attention to the well known and popular Boot and Shoe house of Martin & Stamm, 108 Federal street, Allegheny City. They have a general stock of Eastern as well as custom made goods which is not surpassed by any house in the city. Their stock embraces every variety of style and quality, with a line of the most popular and desirable brands of boots and shoes adapted to the varied wants of their numerous customers.

Elegant Presents for the hymeneal, the birthday, and all other occasions for young and old, at S. M. Orr's, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fine Black Marten

and Black Lynx setts at the extensive and popular Ladies Fur House of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

Quail, Pheasants, Turkey, Ducks, etc., for dinner to-day, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, Library building.

Take your Fine Jewelery that is out of order, to S. M. Orr's, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny, and have it put in good order.

German Fitch.

Siberian Squirrel, Astrachan and Persian Lamb setts, at the extensive Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

NOT WISELY BUT LONG.

A Love that Didn't Run Smooth, but Couldn't be Quenched—Ten Years of Trials and Tribulations, and a Happy Marriage.

"There arrived in this city some days since," says the Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday, "from a small town in Pennsylvania, a young man of rather prepossessing appearance, whose haggard and care-worn countenance and anxious inquiries attracted the attention of all who came in contact with him. Some of the authorities became interested in his case, and in answer to their interrogatories he told his story briefly as follows:

Some ten years ago, when but a boy in his teens, he had lived with his parents in a rural Pennsylvania home. On an adjoining farm lived a neighbor who was possessed of a daughter, a pretty, vivacious little girl, the admiration and pride of the village. The lad was her senior by two or three years, and, as might have been expected, became enamored of the pretty lass. The reciprocated his sentiments, and they two became devotedly attached. Summer and winter, in season and out of season, the twain were together. In the winter season he accompanied her to paring-bees and singing schools; in the springtime they went fishing together and dug sassafras, and as the long summer twilights approached they swung on their father's gate until the old gentleman's patience and the hinges were both strained almost beyond endurance. All went happy as a marriage bell, or perhaps it wouldn't be putting it too strong to say a whole Troy bell foundry. But it was too happy to last, and the end, sad as it did came.

"*Alle gutch dinge sind dreyf*"—"all good things are lutes"—is an old and well authenticated German proverb, which the experience of the young man sadly fails to verify, for the advent of the third party upon the scene well nigh brought ruin to all three. It is the old story. A young man of handsome appearance, well verified in the way of the world and utterly devoid of honor, made the acquaintance of the innocent girl. The old lover was discarded for the more stylish looking stranger, and the poor thing fell a victim to the seducer's wiles. Betrayed and ruined, she fled from home and entered upon a life of shame. So well did she conceal all traces of her whereabouts that all searches by her first, and, only true love, were fruitless. He gave up almost in despair, but the spark of hope was still kept alive in his breast by the intensity of his love, and he waited patiently through long years, true to the memory of the loved and lost.

The girl went on from one degree of shame to another, until all traces of her former beauty were obliterated, and she sank to the lowest depths. For a number of years she has resided in various houses of prostitution in this city, latterly being an inmate of a low den on Union street. Here her old lover got clue to her whereabouts, and without a moment's delay he hastened to the city. When his case was made known, he was aided in his search by friends, and the girl was soon found. She had become so hardened in vice that she laughed at her little emotion when she came face to face with her old lover. He, poor fellow, was too overjoyed to heed or care for her present condition, and seemed to think he had regained all he had lost. The parties were speedily reconciled, and the girl was entirely willing to abandon her dissolute life for all honorable marriage. He was only too glad to forgive and forget, the couple started on a happy day in the city Monday and left for Elyria, where the nuptials were celebrated yesterday. Such was the *denouement* of one of the most remarkable cases of genuine true love on record, and those who preach of woman's constancy and devotion, will have to search long before finding an example to equal that displayed by the poor Pennsylvania lovers. May his future be as happy as his past has been unfortunate."

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The trials, dangers and triumphs of "Maurice," the hero in the thrilling play of the "Red Pocket Book," were witnessed by a large audience on last evening, and the manifestations of delight were quite numerous from the apparently well pleased audience. The highly dramatic situations of the play, aside from the powerful mechanical effects, were worked up by the entire cast, and elicited numerous rounds of applause. The comedy element introduced was made the most of by Mr. Irving, as "Marcel," and his pantomime with the intelligent monkey of the desert, was quite amusing and ludicrous. The "Red Pocket Book," will be again presented this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle Mortacchi appeared before a very good audience last night, and gave a very good rendition of her father's well-known romance of the "Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish, or the Last of the Mohicans." Mortacchi's interpretation of returning consciousness in the character of her father was very pathetic, and earned for her an enthusiastic call before the curtain. Her Pas Seul received the usual recognition her talents as a danseuse receives. The farce of "Dodging for a Wife" gave an opportunity to Mr. Hallen to "set" the audiners in good humor, as did his Skemp to continue in the mood. Mr. Halpine's Chanchet was effusive. Mortacchi's piano pronunciations of the language, and Benjamin Powers for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, in default of the payment of a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, were sent to the Work House for thirty days.

MATTHEW STEEL is most happily named, if the information of A. B. Lynch is to be believed. The latter alleges that he was calmly enjoying a smoke with his merschaum pipe in a saloon, when the defendant snatched it out of his mouth. The pipe was valued at twenty dollars. A warrant was issued.

JAMES J. MCDONALD, an Allegheny constable, made an information charging Catharine McDonald with beating and biting the constable's sale, and otherwise interfering with him in the discharge of his duty. Alderman McMasters had the defendant arrested on a charge of malicious mischief, and she gave bail for a hearing.

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PROCLAMATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the returns of the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to lay them before the Governor, who shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation the names of the persons duly elected:

And Whereas, It appears from the returns so laid before me by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of the election held on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, that Adolph E. Borie, John M. Thompson, William D. Forten, Joseph A. Bonham, Marcus A. Davis, George Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, Theodore M. Wilson, John M. Broomall, Francis Shroder, Mark H. Richards, Edward H. Green, David R. Shoemaker, Daniel R. Miller, Leander M. Morton, Theodore Strong, John Passmore, William J. Culegrove, Jesse Merrill, Henry Orlady, Robert Bell, Joseph M. Th